

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, the 19th August 1925.

The House met at 11 o'clock, Mr. President (the hon. Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMI KANNU PILLAI Avargal, C.I.E., I.S.O.) in the chair.

I
NEW MEMBERS.

The following members made the prescribed oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown and then took their seats:—

M.R.Ry. DHARMASTALA MANJAYA HEGDE Avargal.
Mr. ROBERT GEORGE GRIEVE.

II
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[*Order made by the President of the Madras Legislative Council under Standing Order No. 15 on the 4th December 1924—*

1. Starred questions to be put at a meeting of the Council with their answers shall be printed and placed on the Council table an hour before the President takes his seat.

The Secretary shall call out the name of each interpellator in the order in which the names are printed, specify the serial number of his question and make a sufficient pause to give him or any other member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place and putting a supplementary question. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.

2. If a member responsible for a starred question happens to be absent when it is called, it will be open either to him or to any other member to put supplemental questions thereon after the other starred questions for the day have been answered, provided question-time is not thereby exceeded.

3. Questions, not starred, will not be called in Council, but they will be printed with their answers and placed on the table of the House along with the list of starred questions. Oral supplementary questions will not be allowed in regard to unstarred questions.]

STARRED QUESTIONS

Agriculture

Fixed travelling allowance for demonstrators in the Agricultural department.

* 76 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that demonstrators under the Agricultural department drawing Rs. 80 to Rs. 150 and those drawing Rs. 50 to Rs. 75 are allowed fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 respectively;

(b) whether it is a fact that they are given jurisdiction over two taluks;

(c) how many days, on an average, per month they travel beyond five miles' distance from their headquarters;

(d) how many days, every month, they remain at headquarters or travel only within a five-mile radius of their headquarters, on account of this restricted provision for their travelling allowance; and

(e) the reason for not allowing these demonstrators travelling allowances as the other officers of Government?

[18th August 1925]

Honorary Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies for 1924-25
with their caste, educational and other qualifications—*cont.*

| Serial number. (1) | District. (2) | Name of Honorary Assistant Registrar. (3) | Caste. (4) | Educa-tional qualifica-tions. (5) | Other qualifications. (6) |
|-----------------------|------------------|--|------------------------------|---|--|
| 66 | Ramnad .. | 1. M.R Ry. R. G. Nalla-kuttalam Pillai Avargal. | Non-Brahman Hindu. | Upper Secondary ; 2nd grade Pleader. | 1. Director, Srivilliputhur Co-operative Central Banking Union, Limited. 2. President, Srivilliputhur Co-operative Trading Union, Limited. |
| 67 | Do. .. | 2. M.R Ry. P. A. Subramania Ayyar Avargal. | Brahman. | Matri-culate. | 1. Secretary, Tirupattur Co-operative Town Bank, Limited. 2. Secretary, Tirupattur Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited. 3. Director, Madura-Ramnad Co-operative Central Bank, Limited. |
| 68 | Salem .. | 1. M.R Ry. P. L. Ramaswami Naicker Avargal. | Non-Brahman Hindu. | F.A. .. | President, Pagalpatti Co-operative Society. |
| 69 | Do. .. | 2. M.R Ry. N. V. Krishniah Chettiyar Avargal. | Non-Brahman Vaisya. | | Secretary, Salem Co-operative Urban Society, Limited. |
| 70 | Do. .. | 3. M.R Ry. E. Subramania Pillai Avargal, B.A. | Non-Brahman Hindu. | B.A. .. | Secretary, Hosur Co-operative Town Bank, Limited. |
| 71 | Do. .. | 4. M.R Ry. M. K. Sitarama Chettiyar, Avargal. | Non-Brahman Hindu Vaisya. | .. | President, Sendamangalam Co-operative Society. |
| 72 | Tanjore .. | 1. M.R Ry. S. Venugopala Nayudu Garu, B.A., B.L. | Non-Brahman Hindu | B.A., B.L. | 1. President, Pattukottai Co-operative Labour Union, Limited. 2. President, Pattukottai Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited. 3. President, Pattukottai Co-operative Society Urban Bank, Limited. 4. Director, Tanjore District Co-operative Banking Union, Limited. |
| 73 | Do. .. | 2. M.R Ry. Rao Sahib A. Sethurama Ayyar Avargal. | Brahman | Holds Diploma in Agri-culture | 1. Secretary, Tanjore District Co-operative Manure Society, Limited, Nidamangalam. 2. Secretary, Nidamangalam Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited. 3. Secretary, Nidamangalam Co-operative Agricultural Bank, Limited. 4. Director, Tanjore District Co-operative Banking Union, Limited. |

[18th August 1925]

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|-----------------------|----------------------------|--|------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| 83 | Trichinopoly | 4. M. R. Ry. P. K. Vaidyalin-gam Pillai Avargal. | Non-Brahman Hindu. | .. | President, Jayankondachola-puram South Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited. |
| 84 | Vizagapatam | M.R.Ry. D. Ven-katapathi Raju Garu. | Non-Brahman Hindu Kshatriya. | Matrieu-late. | 1. President, Polepalli Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited. 2. President, Tallavalasa Co-operative Society. |
| 85 | Agency .. | M.R.Ry. S. V. Yegnanara-yana Pantulu Garu. | Brahman | Do. | 1. Revenue Divisional Supervisor in the Jeypore Samasthanam. 2. Active worker in the field of Co-operation in the Agency District. |
| 86 | Tanjore and Trichino-poly. | M.R.Ry. K. G. Sivaswami Ayyar Avar-gal, B.A. | Do. | B.A. .. | Joint Secretary, Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, Limited. |

FORT ST. GEORGE,
30th March 1925.



G. T. H. BRACKEN,
Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX XIII.

[Vide item IX (6) Communications to the Council on page 69 supra.]

Resolution passed at the meeting of the Committee appointed in April 1925 to consider the question of the safeguards that should be provided for and the conditions that should be imposed on the holder of the office of President of the Legislative Council.

"The Committee agreed that it was desirable to lay down by convention rather than by legislation that the President should not engage in any remunerative avocation other than his office.

"The Committee, while expressing its opinion that the office should be above all parties and ultimately have a fair security of tenure and a pension, if possible and necessary, attached to it, was inclined to defer legislative or other action until public opinion and the experience of our own and other legislatures had been brought to bear on the subject."

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Council.

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Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“Who has been taken in the permanent vacancy ?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“Mr. Giriappa has been appointed permanently, and Mr. Nayagam put in the temporary vacancy.”

Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN :—“Is the hon. the Minister for Development of opinion (with reference to clause (b)), that it is necessary for him to retain the deputy collectors in the Co-operative department as deputy registrars or as assistant registrars, or is he going to make new appointments of these officers by direct recruitment ?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“I do not quite understand what my hon. Friend is asking. Out of ten deputy collectors who were working as assistant registrars, eight were taken as deputy registrars.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“Is Mr. Giriappa, who was appointed permanently, senior to Mr. Nayagam ?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“Mr. Giriappa has put in a much longer service than Mr. Nayagam.”

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—“With reference to the answer to clause (a), may I know whether any member of the depressed classes has been taken in the reorganization scheme as an assistant registrar or a deputy registrar ?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“I understand that Mr. Giriappa belongs to a backward community.”

Share capital of co-operative societies.

* 80 Q.—**Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :** Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are any co-operative societies wherein the members have not paid up their share capital according to the by-laws ;

(b) whether such members are exercising, and are admitted to, all the privileges of members ;

(c) whether such members can take part in the meetings of the societies and are eligible for loans ; and

(d) whether any steps are taken to prevent such irregularities and enforce strict compliance with the laws and regulations in the matter ?

A—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b), (c) & (d) Such defaulters continue to exercise the privileges of membership and take part in general meetings of the Society until debarred under the provisions of the by-laws of the Society. It is within the discretion of the panchayat to refuse a loan to a member who is in default.

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—“Does not section 12 of the Act prohibit persons from exercising the rights and duties of members unless they make due payments of share capital ?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“Unless they have not paid anything, they are not absolutely prohibited.”

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Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—“Any member who has not paid his share capital is not entitled for membership. Is that not so?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“That refers only to the initial payment towards the share capital. There are also subsequent payments to be made.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“I can also give the hon. the Minister any number of cases where people without paying share capital have been exercising the powers and privileges of members.”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“As regards that, I agree with the hon. Member. But as regards the procedure we seem to be at variance.”

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—“I suppose the model by-laws will make provision for not allowing defaulters to exercise the powers of members.”

Education.

Subsidy to the Municipal High School, Tiruvannamalai.

* 81 Q.—**Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR** : Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

- (a) whether he has made inquiries regarding the very low subsidy paid to the Municipal High School, Tiruvannamalai, in North Arcot district;
- (b) whether the subsidy has been enhanced recently;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the Municipal Council of Tiruvannamalai has applied to Government for a building grant;
- (d) whether the same has been granted and if so, what sum?

A.—(a) & (b) An application has been received from the Municipal Council, Tiruvannamalai, for an increase to the subsidy paid to it for the maintenance of the high school and is under consideration.

(c) Yes.

(d) The question is under consideration.

Transfer of Government Elementary schools to local bodies.

* 82 Q.—**Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR** : Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

- (a) how many elementary schools managed by Government were transferred to local bodies during the last five years;
- (b) how many elementary schools still remain under Government management;
- (c) how many ‘permanent’ teachers were there under Government service in those schools at the time of the transfer to local bodies;
- (d) whether it is a fact that while under Government they were all on a time-scale of pay;
- (e) whether necessary funds are provided to meet the time-scale of pay by the local bodies at least for these ‘permanent’ men;
- (f) if not, whether Government have made any arrangements with the local bodies to continue the time-scale of pay to these ‘permanent’ teachers;

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(g) whether these 'permanent' men are not to be considered as still under Government service and entitled to all the benefits of that service like the other teachers who still continue under regular Government service;

(h) whether it is a fact that permanent teachers under the changed management have got several grievances which were duly represented to Government; and

(i) whether he will be pleased to inquire into those grievances?

A.—(a) One hundred and seventy-six.

(b) The hon. Member is referred to tables (37) and (57) of the supplemental statistics in volume II of the Public Instruction Report.

(c) The Government have no information.

(d) The teachers were not on a time-scale of pay at the time of the transfer of the schools.

(e) & (f) Do not arise.

(g) Under article 804 of the Civil Service Regulations, teachers and other members of the pensionable establishment transferred with the schools to service under local bodies will continue to render service qualifying for pension from the Provincial revenues. In other respects, they are purely servants of the local bodies.

(h) & (i) The teachers should represent their grievances, if any, to the local body which employs them.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“If the local bodies do not redress the grievances of permanent teachers, is the hon. the Minister prepared to consider their applications?”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“Will the hon. Member kindly specify which clause he refers to?”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“Clauses (h) & (i) of the question.”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“It is an hypothetical case which I am not prepared to answer.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“May I say that it is not a hypothetical case? Most of the taluk boards are working at a deficit, and when they were applied to they had to plead poverty.”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“If a particular taluk board is labouring under such a disadvantage, and if an application is received, the whole thing will be reviewed and considered.”

Constitution and work of the Tamil Lexicon Committee.

* 83 Q.—Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) what is the constitution of the present Tamil Lexicon Committee and what are the special qualifications of the members for the work the Committee has to do;

(b) what is the total grant given for the work and what is the balance they have at present out of the grant;

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table the last report of the Committee;

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(d) when was the last volume of the Lexicon published ; how many volumes have been published up to date ; what is the reason for the delay in publication ;

(e) how many copies are printed ; how many copies of the first volume have been sold ; what will be the saving if only half the number of copies now printed are printed ;

(f) whether there is any contract with any printer for printing the work ; if so, with whom ; whether the printer has been fulfilling his contract ; if not, what steps have been taken against him either to get the work properly done in future or to get damages for non-fulfilment of the contract ; and

(g) when the Government think the work will be completed and what additional cost it will involve before completion ?

A.—(a) (1) M.R.Ry. T. V. Seshagiri Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.L.
(Chairman).

- (2) The Reverend J. S. Chandler, M.A., B.D.
- (3) The Reverend F. Kingsbury, B.A. (Assistant Editor).
- (4) M.R.Ry. S. Kuppuswami Sastryar Avargal, M.A.
- (5) Mr. W. H. Warren, M.A., PH.D., D.Sc.
- (6) The Reverend G. Matthews, M.A., B. LITT.
- (7) M.R.Ry. E. V. Anantarama Ayyar Avargal.
- (8) " S. E. Ranganathan Avargal, M.A., L.T.
- (9) " K. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.L.
- (10) " Mahamahopadyaya V. Swaminatha Ayyar Avargal.
- (11) " C. K. Subrahmanyam Mudaliyar Avargal, B.A.
- (12) " S. Anavartavinayakam Pillai Avargal, M.A., L.T.
- (13) The Reverend W. Meston, M.A., D.D.
- (14) The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. D. Swamikannu Pillai, C.I.E.,
I.S.O., M.A., B.L., LL.B. TRIUMPH
- (15) M.R.Ry. C. P. Venkatarama Ayyar Avargal, M.A., L.T.
(Editor and Correspondent).

Appointment of members to the Committee rests with the University. It is presumed that the members are appointed because they are considered suitable for the work.

(b) A grant of Rupees one lakh was sanctioned by the Government in the first instance. By the end of 1920 this had been completely utilized. The University has been incurring further expenditure on the Lexicon from the recurring Government grants annually paid to that body. The aggregate expenditure up to the 31st March 1925 was Rs. 1,71,666-11-2.

(c) The hon. Member's attention is invited to G.O. No. 714, Law (Education), dated the 6th May 1925, placed on Editors' Table.

(d) One volume has been published till now. The progress of work is watched by the University.

(e) & (f) The Government have no information.

(g) It was estimated by the University in 1921 that it would take six years to complete the work and that a total expenditure of Rs. 2·61 lakhs would have to be incurred.

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—“ With reference to clauses (e) & (f) will the hon. the Minister call for information ? ”

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The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“The hon. Member can himself obtain the information from the University or the Syndicate”

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—“Has the hon. the Minister nothing to do with the University or the Syndicate, or have we no right to put the question to the hon. the Minister?”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“I have only suggested that the direct course would be more helpful.”

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—“It is not possible for us to get the information. The University is not bound to give the information to everybody, and so far as the Senate and the Syndicate are concerned, we are strangers to them. Will the hon. the Minister care to send for the information? Because so far as my information which I got from outside is concerned, it seems that heaps of money are being wasted on this matter. We are anxious that this money is well spent.”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“As to the wastage of money alleged by the hon. Member, it is the University that is responsible and not the Government.”

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—“There has been considerable delay in the matter of this publication. Will the hon. the Minister kindly direct the Committee in charge of the work to suggest new measures to bring about early publication of the work?”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“I will certainly communicate what the hon. Members have said to-day to the University.”

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—“Is the Government aware that the composition of the Committee is not very satisfactory? It seems there are people in the Committee whose qualifications with regard to Tamil is not high.”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“I am not prepared to think so. Because those members were selected by a responsible body, as being capable of serving in a Committee like that.”

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—“Are there not many persons on the Committee who are not really authorities on Tamil?”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“That depends on the standard we apply for the purpose of judging.”

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—“I am told there are some people who cannot intelligently understand anything like literature in Tamil.”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“If my hon. Friend will only make the statement to the body who appointed this Committee, they will be able to answer him and defend themselves.”

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—“We are financing a scheme in which we have no hand. That is the trouble. That is why we adopt the circuitous way of putting questions here.”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“This is a matter in which the University has full responsibility with which we do not interfere.”

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Progress made in the preparation of the Tamil Lexicon.

* 84 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the progress so far made in the preparation of the Tamil Lexicon and when it is likely to be published?

A.—The hon. Member's attention is invited to the half-yearly progress reports submitted by the Tamil Lexicon Committee. The latest reports are contained in G.O. No. 714, Law (Education), dated the 6th May 1925, placed on the Editors' Table. The Government have no definite information as to when the Lexicon will be completed.

High schools in the Presidency aided by Government in certain ways.

* 85 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the high schools in the Presidency, the net cost of which is borne by the Government, the proportion of the cost so borne, and the scale of pay of the headmasters in the concerned institutions respectively;

(b) whether the municipal high schools at Bellary, Hospet and Adoni and the board schools at Harpanahalli, Penukonda and Nandalur are such net cost schools;

(c) whether the scale of pay of the headmasters of Bellary, Hospet and Harpanahalli is fixed at Rs. 125—5—150 and that of the headmasters of Nandalur and Adoni at Rs. 150—5—175 and that of the headmaster at Penukonda at Rs. 150—10—200 and, if so, the reasons for the variations in the scales in the several cases;

(d) whether the scale of pay of the first assistant in the school at Hospet is fixed at Rs. 90—100, at Bellary and Harpanahalli at Rs. 90—110, at Adoni at Rs. 100—120 and at Penukonda and Nandalur at Rs. 100—125 and, if so, the reasons for the variations in scale in the different schools;

(e) whether the scale of pay of the second assistant in the schools of Bellary, Hospet and Harpanahalli is fixed at Rs. 80—100, in Penukonda and Adoni at Rs. 90—110, and in Nandalur at Rs. 90—2—120 and, if so, the reasons for the difference in scales of the said schools; and

(f) whether the scale of pay of the third assistant of the schools at Bellary, Hospet, Harpanahalli, Penukonda and Adoni is fixed at Rs. 80—100 and in Nandalur at Rs. 90—120 and, if so, the reasons for the difference in the respective scales of pay?

A.—(a) A statement is laid on the table.^a

(b) Yes.

(c), (d), (e) & (f) The answer is in the affirmative except in respect of the municipal high school, Hospet, and in the case of second assistant, Nandalur, where the increment is Rs. 3 annually. The scales of pay vary according to local conditions and the particular circumstances of the school.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“A reference to the appendix to the question will show that the scales of pay vary. It is said that the ‘scales

^a Printed as Appendix I on pages 255—256 infra.

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of pay vary according to local conditions and the particular circumstances of the school.' In my own district, there are headmasters who get only Rs. 125, there are others whose pay goes up to Rs. 150 and others again whose pay goes up to Rs. 175, and in the neighbouring district the pay is Rs. 200. It does not seem that the variation is on any satisfactory basis. I request the hon. the Minister to see and bring about a uniform scale in districts which are really similar. I should like to know whether this matter is engaging the consideration of the hon. the Minister."

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“The matter was considered some time back, and again it was carefully examined on receipt of the question from the hon. Member. The difficulty is that in certain districts and certain areas, there is a paucity of qualified teachers. In such cases we have to fix a standard different from the one where very many graduates are available, and so a uniform standard cannot be applied to every district. For instance, in the Ceded districts we have to apply a different standard from the one applicable to the districts of Tanjore, Trichinopoly or Madura.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“That is my point also. I only want that in the same class of districts there should be some uniform rate. For example in the Ceded district itself there are different grades. In the Bellary district there are different scales for which there appears to be no justification. The same is the case in Anantapur and other districts.”

The Headmaster of the Municipal High School at Adoni.

* 86 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have lent the services of any of their officers to act as headmaster of the Municipal High School at Adoni from 1922;

(b) whether the Government in the beginning were defraying the cost of the contribution that had to be made towards his pension; and

(c) whether they have since asked the municipality to bear that cost and, if so, the reasons for the change in the policy of the Government?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The Government as a special case and in view of the unsatisfactory financial condition of the municipality authorized the inclusion of the extra cost to municipal funds on account of the employment of M.R.Ry. B. A. Kameswara Rao in the net cost of the school which was to be met from provincial funds. This concession was limited to the two years, 1921–22 and 1922–23. It is not usual for Government to bear the leave and pensionary charges of officers who are transferred to foreign service.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“May I know whether, as the same teacher continues there the Government will be pleased to continue to bear the pensionary contribution as they have been doing so long?”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“The answer is already given there and I am not in a position to add anything more to it.”

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“The headmaster is the same person that has been lent by them. In the answer it is stated the contribution was for two years. I am now asking if the Government may not continue the contribution in his case as there is no change in the personnel.”

The Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination.

* 87 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

- (a) the principles governing the selection of chief and assistant examiners for Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination; and
- (b) whether the Government have considered the desirability of appointing senior assistants in the high schools as chief superintendents in the examination halls?

A.—(a) The main principles which govern the selection of the chief and assistant examiners for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificates public examination are—

- (1) that the persons selected are competent to be examiners;
- (2) that in order to ensure continuity of work and invariability of standard, at least the majority of the chief examiners in any year should be retained for the succeeding year;
- (3) that all secondary schools in the Presidency are, so far as is possible, represented on the Board by members of their staff as chief examiners or as assistant examiners;
- (4) in order to give effect to (3) supra, assistant examiners are selected generally from among those who were not appointed previously, and that if any exception is to be made, it is laid down that the persons so selected should not have acted as assistant examiners within the past five years. The appointment is also usually made for only one year at a time; and
- (5) Chief examinerships should not ordinarily be held by the same person for more than three consecutive years.

(b) No, as principals or headmasters of high schools are available.

Increments to Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

* 88 Q.—Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the annual increments due from 1st March 1925 to a number of officers in the cadre of deputy inspector of schools who are holding the posts permanently have been stopped by the Director of Public Instruction by an order issued after the date of the accrual on the ground of these officers not having passed the 2nd Vernacular test;

(b) whether the order has been made to apply not merely to officers in the marginal limit of pay (viz., Rs. 100) contemplated to be provided for by the rules and notifications on the subject, but in addition, also to officers who have long ago crossed the limit;

(c) whether the order has been made further applicable also to officers admitted into the selection grade, some of them being even on the verge of retirement;

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Honorary Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies for 1924-25
with their caste, educational and other qualifications—cont.

| Serial number. (1) | District. (2) | Name of Honorary Assis- tant Registrar. (3) | Caste. (4) | Educa- tional qualifica- tions. (5) | Other qualifications. (6) |
|-----------------------|------------------|---|--|---|---|
| 14 | Arcot, South | 5. M.R.Ry. M. G. Partha- sarathi Mudaliyar Avargal. | Non- Brah- man Hindu | Second- grade Plea- der. | 1. Secretary, Vriddhachalam Co- operative Supervising Union, Limited. 2. Secretary, Vriddhachalam Co-operative Urban Bank, Limited. |
| 15 | Bellary .. | 1. M.R.Ry. A. D. Tandu Mudaliyar Avar- gal. | Do. | .. | 1. Member, Hospet Co-operative Town Bank, Limited. 2. Member, Hospet Co-operative Building Society, Limited. 3. Member, Hospet Co-operative Central Bank, Limited. |
| 16 | Do. .. | 2. M.R.Ry. H. Basavanna Gowd Garu. | Non- Brah- man Hindu, Linga- yat. | .. | 1. Secretary, Hadagalli Co- operative Supervising Union, Limited. 2. Director, Hospet Co-operative Central Bank, Limited. 3. Member, Hadagalli Co-operative Society. |
| 17 | Chingleput. | 1. M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib C. Arulayya Nayudu Garu. | Roman Catho- lic Chris- tian. | .. | Connected with the Co-operative movement ever since it was started. |
| 18 | Do. | 2. M.R.Ry. C. Sambasiva Chettiar Avargal. | Non- Brah- man Hindu, | .. | 1. Secretary, Conjeeveram Co- operative Supervising Union, Limited. 2. Secretary, Co-operative District Federation of Unions, Limited, Conjeeveram. |
| 19 | Do. | 3. M.R.Ry. K. Venugopala Mudaliyar Avargal. | Do. | .. | President, Madurantakam Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited. |
| 20 | Do. | 4. M.R.Ry. P. Venkala- swami Muda- liyar Avar- gal. | Do. | Matrieu- late. | Secretary, Ponneri Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited. |
| 21 | Do. | 5. M.R.Ry. Veeraraghavulu Bahadur. | Adi- Dravi- da. | .. | President, St. Thomas' Mount Co-operative Society. |
| 22 | Do. | 6. V. S. Mark, Esq. | Christ- ian, Protest- ant. | .. | 1. Secretary, Sanaputtur Co- operative Society. 2. Member of the governing body of the Ponneri Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited. |
| 23 | Chittoor .. | 1. M.R.Ry. T. C. Muniswami Mudaliyar Avargal. | Non- Brah- man Hindu. | .. | 1. President, Tiruvelangadu Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited. 2. President, Tiruvelangadu Co-operative Society. |

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Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“ Arising out of the answer to clause (a), may I ask whether any representations have been made to the Director of Public Instruction ? The question is ‘ whether representations have been made to the Director of Public Instruction or the Government ’ and the answer is ‘ the Government have not received any representation ’. I want to know whether the Director of Public Instruction has received any.”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“ No intimation is available now.”

Local Boards and Municipal Councils.

Alleged faction in the Union Board of Arni.

* 92 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a serious faction among the members of the Union Board of Arni in North Arcot district ;

(b) whether the working of the union is rendered difficult and inefficient owing to such factions ; and

(c) whether Government have inquired into the matter ?

A.—(a) to (c) The Government have made enquiries and understand that there is no serious faction.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Are the Government aware that week after week most serious allegations are made against the management of the union board in the vernacular paper ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ The Government have made enquiries and as a result of the enquiries I am in a position to state that there is no such thing.”

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU :—“ May I know, if the Government understand the question that it will involve the question of the abolition of the board ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ Yes, may be so.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ May I explain my question ? Week after week serious allegations are made against the management of the board. It is not my intention to suggest the abolition of the board. What I wanted was that the Government may publish the report so that people may know the correct state of things.”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ May I say, Sir, that allegations are sometimes made without any foundation for them ? An inquiry has been made and as a result of the inquiry we learn that there has been no such thing. May I ask the hon. Member if he is prepared to vouch for the truth of those allegations ? ”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ I would be glad if a report is published.”

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Meeting of the Advisory Committee for Local Self-Government at Ootacamund.

* 93 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Advisory Committee for Local Self-Government met at Ootacamund in May last; and

(b) whether he will be pleased to lay the proceedings of the Committee on the table of this House?

A.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The answer is in the negative.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“The answer to clause (b) is ‘The answer is in the negative’. Does it mean that no business was transacted or that business was transacted of a kind that could not be published?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“I have no objection to place the proceedings on the table of the House. There was business transacted.”

The presidentship of the Mangalore taluk board.

* 94 Q.—Mr. K. RAGHUCHANDRA BALLAL: With reference to my question No. 320 and to the answer given to it on 4th March 1925 regarding the presidentship of the Mangalore taluk board, will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the report has been now received and whether the report will now be placed on the table?

A.—The report^a of the President of the South Kanara District Board is laid on the table.

Elected President for the Dharmavaram taluk board.

* 95 Q.—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the people of Dharmavaram division requested the privilege of electing their own president for the taluk board, Dharmavaram;

(b) whether mahazars were sent up praying for such a privilege;

(c) whether the board also passed resolutions to that effect;

(d) whether the president, district board, Anantapur, recommended total abolition of the said taluk board; and

(e) whether the Government have passed orders in the matter and if so, what they are?

A.—(a) & (b) Only one petition was received which was from the Maha-janasangam of Dharmavaram.

(c) The board passed a resolution on 28th February 1925 with the vice-president in the chair, requesting Government to grant the privilege of electing its president.

(d) The answer is in the negative. He recommended the dissolution and reconstitution of the board.

(e) Orders were passed in G.O. No. 2090, L. & M., dated 17th June 1925, a copy of which is placed on the table.^b

^a Printed as Appendix II on page 257 infra. ^b Printed as Appendix III on page 258 infra.

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Prevention of encroachments on country tracks.

* 96 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government are satisfied that the local boards are taking suitable steps to prevent encroachments on, and damage to the country tracks not maintained by the local boards and the measures they propose to take to safeguard the interests of the public in the adequate protection of these tracks?

A.—Local boards are not at present in a position to take suitable steps to prevent encroachments on country tracks; the matter is already engaging the attention of the Government.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“ I think in this matter the people are between the deep sea and the other amiable gentleman. These tracks are needed very much by the ryots and the Revenue Department do not pay any attention to them. I do not know if the Department of Local Self-Government is safeguarding the interests of the ryots. I would like to know at what stage the matter stands.”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“ I have already stated the matter is engaging the attention of the Government.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“ May I ask how it is engaging the attention of the Government? ”

Adverse balances in the taluk board of Rayadrug, etc.

* 97 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the average annual deficit which the taluk board of Rayadrug, Bellary district, was not expected to make good from its resources; and

(b) how many of the boards mentioned in paragraph 39 of the enclosure to the letter of the Examiner, Local Fund Accounts, published in G.O. No. 1603, L. & M., dated 11th May 1925, have closed with adverse balances in excess of that of the Rayadrug taluk board?

A.—(a) Rupees 3,455.

(b) Eleven boards (exclusive of two Agency taluk boards and one union board). The Accountant-General has reported that none of the eleven boards has an adverse balance in the treasury at present. The policy of Government is to disestablish only such boards as have recurring deficits and are unable to attain solvency.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“ With reference to clause (b), may I know if the eleven boards mentioned here had adverse balances in excess of that of the Rayadrug taluk board? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“ That might be so. At present the eleven boards have no deficits.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“ May I know if the hon. Minister is prepared to say that for instance the Harpanahalli Taluk Board does not end with a deficit balance? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“ No.”

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The action taken against the President, Chicacole taluk board, for alleged irregularities.

* 98 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state the action the Government have taken regarding the President of the Chicacole taluk board who spent during 1921-22 and 1922-23 large sums of the taluk board money on improvements to his land and property in certain villages so as to appreciate their selling price, and who gave the chief contracts of the board for 1922-23 amounting to Rs. 29,544 out of a total of Rs. 48,000 to a single contractor?

A.—The land for the improvement of which taluk board funds were spent has since been transferred to the taluk board.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“I would like to know how the rate-payers are benefited by the inclusion of this land in the taluk board.”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“The taluk board ought to know it best.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“The taluk board president admittedly wanted to improve his own land and the Government have acquired it or something like that has been done. Is that considered to be an adequate compensation for the loss of the money of the board?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“That is matter left to the discretion of the board.”

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—“Is that transference an action taken against the president of the board for his having spent the money towards his own lands?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“The complaint was that the land did not belong to the local board and the land has been transferred to the board.”

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—“My question is whether transference was made as an action against the president by the Government.”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“Yes.”

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—“Does the Government think that it is sufficient action against the president who according to the audit report is guilty of so many misdeeds?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“Yes.”

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—“May we know to which political party that president belongs?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“I cannot answer the question.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“My question has not been answered in full. My question is ‘what action the Government have taken regarding the president of the Chicacole taluk board . . . who gave the chief contracts of the board for 1922-23 amounting to Rs. 29,544 out of a total of Rs. 48,000 to a single contractor’ I want to know what action has been taken.”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“I have already answered the question.”

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Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—“ Does not the Government think of a dissolution of the taluk board as a solution for finding out whether in an election that would be consequent he is returned ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ I think the election is coming off in September next.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know if he is a nominated president ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ I think he is an elected president.”

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—“ May I know whether any steps have been taken to launch any prosecution against this gentleman, the president of the taluk board, and whether there was any such proposal before the Government ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ There was no proposal of the kind before the Government ”

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—“ Does the hon. the Minister say that no such attempt was made and that in that connexion the Law Department or the Public Prosecutor was not consulted about it ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ If there was any such proposal, the Government would be justified in consulting the Law Department. There was no such proposal.”

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—“ Did he not stand for election on the last occasion as a Justice candidate ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ I do not know.”

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—“ Did he not subsequently withdraw from the contest ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ I do not know.”

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—“ May I know who is to make the proposal that action has to be taken by the Government ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ The Audit department may report ; or the president of the district board may apply for sanction for prosecution.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Do the Government say that there is no other remedy to set such matters right ? ”

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—“ Has not the Government seen that portion when it reviewed the audit report ? ”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ And when I tabled the question ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ The Government have taken notice of the audit report.”

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU :—“ May I know, Sir, if we are not transgressing the rules you laid down yesterday in regard to interpellations ? ”

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—“ May I know what money has been spent on it and what amount has been spent to appreciate the value of the President’s own land ? ”

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The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“The Government have no information. But I believe that the benefit of the improvement will go to the taluk board.”

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—“First of all the taluk board money was spent on the president’s private land in order to appreciate the value of the land. What money has been paid as also for improving the land itself ?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“I am sorry the hon. Member is labouring under a mistake. No price was paid.”

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—“Was it transferred as a gift, a free gift ?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“Yes.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“Was it a vacant land ?”

Contribution to the Andhra Jatheeya Kalasala by the Chatrapur taluk board.

* 99 Q.—Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the taluk board of Chatrapur, Ganjam district, sanctioned a sum of Rs. 25 for the Andhra Jatheeya Kalasala, Masulipatam ; and

(b) whether objection has been raised to the said grant on the ground that it is not an institution recognized by Government ?

A.—(a) & (b) The answer is in the affirmative.

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—“May I know if the Government was not making a contribution to this Kalasala ?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“They have been making the contribution. But the Director of Public Instruction since reported that it did not deserve the contribution.”

Mr. C RAMALINGA REDDI :—“I was told that the Minister was going to reconsider the question.”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“Yes, if an application is made, it will be considered on its merits.”

Alleged issue of surcharge certificate against certain municipal councillors of Tirupati.

* 100 Q.—Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether a surcharge certificate has been issued by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts against six municipal councillors of Tirupati in respect of a sum of Rs. 5-8-0 expended by the council for a telegram to Mahatma Gandhi regarding his grave illness in January 1924 ;

(b) the reason why the surcharge order was issued ; and

(c) whether the Municipal Council, Tirupati, has protested against such surcharge ?

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A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Because the expenditure incurred in sending the telegram was not a legitimate charge on municipal funds incidental to municipal administration.

(c) No.

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—“ May I know why surcharge certificate was issued only against the six municipal councillors ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ I want notice of the question.”

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—“ May I know whether the Government have no powers to authorize what may be termed ‘ extraordinary expenditure ’ ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ They have ; but in this case they did not consider it necessary to exercise those powers.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ Are not charges incurred with regard to postage, etc., within the powers of the municipality ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ I do not think they can incur the expenditure in question.”

Election of President of Rajampet taluk board.

* 101 Q.—Mr S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has received a copy of the proceedings of a public meeting held at Nandalur on 24th March 1925 to the effect that the presidency of Rajampet Taluk Board should be thrown open to election ;

(b) whether the Government have any intention of doing so ; and

(c) if not, why not ?

A.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to Notification No. 585, dated 26th May 1925, nominating M.R.Ry. P. Raghava Reddi as President of the Rajampet Taluk Board.

(c) The Government considered that in the best interests of the taluk board a president should for the present be nominated.

Contract to Messrs. Hoe & Co. for printing the local and municipal forms.

* 102 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) when the contract for printing the local and municipal forms was given to Messrs. Hoe & Co. and for how long ;

(b) when the rates were revised and the contract was renewed and for what period ;

(c) the percentage of increase allowed on the existing rates ;

(d) when the contract is coming to a close ;

(e) why no public tenders were invited ; and

(f) when fresh tenders are going to be called ?

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A.—(a) & (d) The contract was given in 1911 and continued till October 1923.

(b) & (c) The appended statement gives the required information.^a

(e) & (f) The question of inviting fresh tenders is under consideration.

Nominations to Salem Municipal Council.

* 103 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that five Brahman gentlemen were duly elected by the rate-payers of the Salem Municipal Council to that council during last November;

(b) whether it is a fact that one more Brahman gentleman was appointed by the Government to the Salem Municipal Council;

(c) whether it is a fact that there was a member nominated by the Government belonging to the Odda or Boyan community to the council and he was not re-nominated; and

(d) if the Government have no information with reference to clauses (a), (b) and (c), whether they will be pleased to call for the information?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the latest Annual Civil List.

(b) & (c) The answer is in the affirmative.

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—“Sir, with reference to clause (b) of the question, with due regard to all communities, I wish to know the reason 11-30 a.m. or the necessity for appointing a Brahman gentleman to the Salem Municipal Council, since I see from the Annual Civil List for 1925 that already there were five elected members belonging to the Brahman community?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“The authority to make the recommendation has recommended the nomination of a Brahman.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“Should not the hon. the Minister exercise his own judgment in the matter whatever the authority's recommendation may be?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“The very fact that he has been recommended by the authority concerned is a presumption in favour of his nomination.”

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo:—“Was the fact that five Brahmans were there already made known to the Minister?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“I am not quite sure whether at the time I was conscious of there being five Brahman members already.”

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“Has the authority recommending this particular nomination brought to the notice of the Government the fact that there were already five gentlemen of that community in the council and has he put forward any extraordinary reasons for making this extraordinary recommendation?”

^a Printed as Appendix IV on page 258 infra.

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Public Service.

Distinction in pay between clerks who graduate on first appointment and those who do so subsequent to it.

* 29 Q.—Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Government have recently ordered that the grant of graduate allowance contemplated in G.O. No. 1025, Finance, dated 21st January 1922, applies only to clerks who graduate on first appointment;
- (b) if so, the circumstances that necessitated the issue of such an order;
- (c) why the Government wish to make a distinction between clerks who graduate on first appointment and those who do so subsequent to it; and
- (d) whether such clerks will have to refund the allowance already drawn?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The object of the discretion allowed by G.O. No. 1025, dated 14th October 1921, to heads of departments to give a higher initial pay to graduates appointed to clerical posts is clearly stated in G.O. No. 74, Finance, dated 21st January 1922, namely, to attract where necessary a better class of candidates. It therefore applies solely to those who are graduates when they first enter service, and is restricted to cases where their recruitment is considered necessary.

(d) Any cases where a refund has been demanded as a result of a wrong application of the rule will be considered on their merits.

Telephones.

The use of telephones by the Government.

* 30 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

- (a) how many telephones are being subscribed for by Government;
- (b) what is the total cost of these telephone connexions to Government per year;
- (c) whether the Government enjoy any special rate and if so what is the rate; and
- (d) whether the Government have made any grants, leases or special facilities to the Madras Telephone Company?

A.—(a) This Government have subscribed for about 400 telephones (220 connexions direct with the Madras Telephone Company's Exchange and 180 extensions from some of the direct connexions).

(b) The total cost of the connexions is roughly Rs. 55,000 per year.

(c) The Government are allowed a reduction of 25 per cent on the rates charged to private subscribers.

(d) The Government have assigned an extent of 21,000 square feet of land in R.S. No. 11378, Esplanade, Georgetown, subject to payment of the approximate market value and ground-rent.

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(f) whether from a statistical point of view the Chowghat hospital is more popular and serviceable than the Ponnani hospital;

(g) whether it is a fact that the district board proposes to continue the Ponnani hospital as such; and

(h) whether the Government agree with the district board that in case one of the two should be abolished it is the Chowghat hospital that should be done so?

A.—(a) A petition was received.

(b) The answer is in the negative.

(c) The answer to the first part is in the negative. The second part of the question does not arise.

(d) The hon. Member is referred to statement H annexed to the annual returns of civil hospitals and dispensaries which have been placed on the Editors' Table.

The Government have no information as to the contribution made by the district board.

(e) From a report, dated 23rd March 1925, submitted by the District Medical Officer, Malabar, to the Surgeon-General, the Government understand that the public of Chowghat have recently built a big ward in the hospital at a cost of nearly Rs. 6,000.

(f) Statistics of attendance in recent years show that both the hospitals are more or less equally popular and serviceable.

(g) The Government have no information.

(h) The Government have had no occasion to consider the question and cannot therefore express an opinion.

Mr. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN :—“ May I know whether Government have received any proposal with reference to this hospital, and if so, when it comes up before them will they be pleased to consider it? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ When the proposal comes up it will be considered.”

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—“ Are presidents of local bodies permitted to make their own appointments in the hospital without obtaining the consent of the Surgeon-General? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ In the case of the appointment of ayurvedic doctors, there is no necessity for consulting the Surgeon-General. What the Government expect the local bodies is that qualified men are appointed as doctors.”

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—“ In the case of dispensaries, where sub-assistant surgeons are usually placed by the Surgeon-General, may I know whether the Minister can pass orders restricting his powers of withdrawal of those surgeons without the consent of the local bodies concerned? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Will the hon. Member indicate the clauses upon which he puts his supplementary questions? ”

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—“ Clauses (a) and (b). ”

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Ayurvedic hospitals and dispensaries in the Presidency.

* 105 Q.—Mr. K. RAGHUCHANDRA BALLAL: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) how many ayurvedic hospitals and dispensaries have been opened in the Presidency during the last three years ;
- (b) what is the number of the medical officers appointed to such institutions ; and what are their qualifications ;
- (c) what is the number of patients treated in those institutions ;
- (d) how many of those institutions are meant for in-patients also ; and
- (e) what is the total cost of the maintenance of those institutions ?

A.—Fifty-two ayurvedic dispensaries have been opened by local bodies up to 1st March 1925. The Government have no information as to other ayurvedic institutions opened or as to the details asked for under (b), (c), (d) and (e) of the question.

Mr. ABDUL HYE SAHIB.—“ May I know how many Unani dispensaries were started during the period ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ I should like to have notice of the question.”

Relief of lepers in the Presidency.

* 106 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to refer to the answers to questions as to the policy of Government in regard to leper asylums and relief of lepers in XVI-371, XIX-44, 655, 669, XXIII-622, 690, and to state—

- (a) when Government are going to apply the Indian Lepers Act III of 1898 to the whole of the Madras Presidency or to any part of the Presidency ; if so, what part ;
- (b) whether the leper settlement in Chingleput is intended for the lepers found all over the Presidency ;
- (c) (i) whether it is contemplated to compel lepers to go to the leper colony in Chingleput if no room is found for them in any local leper asylum ; (ii) if so, what provision has been made as to the cost of conveyance and as to separate compartments in railway trains ;
- (d) whether Government have considered the possible or probable objections of leper patients in distant parts of the Presidency to being taken and placed in a remote place in the Chingleput district on account of linguistic, climatic, and social differences, new environments, etc. ; and
- (e) whether Government contemplate aiding more liberally the local leper asylums owned and managed by missionary and other agencies ; if so, to what extent ?

A.—(a) The question of applying the Indian Lepers Act III of 1898 to the whole of the Madras Presidency or part thereof is under consideration.

(b), (c), (d) & (e) The Government have not yet come to any decision in regard to the several points raised which will be considered in connexion with the proposal referred to in clause (a) above.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ Government have stated that the increase of lepers in Mangalore was a great menace to the health of the town. In view of that fact, are Government going to take early action or not ? ”

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The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“The question is engaging the attention of the Government.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“Are they going to pass early orders or not?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“They will do so as early as possible.”

Closing of the allopathic dispensary at Gangareddigudem, Godavari district.

* 107 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the allopathic dispensary at Gangareddigudem in the Godavari district has been closed and if so, the reasons for the same?

A.—The Local Fund dispensary at Gangareddigudem has not been closed, nor it is proposed to close it.

Public Health.

Vaccination in the Presidency.

* 108 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to refer to the discussion during the recent budget debate (i.e., on 30th March 1925) on vaccination in connexion with a grant for the King Institute at Guindy and to state—

- (a) what steps are being taken—
 - (i) for conveying vaccine untainted to the hands of the vaccinators and
 - (ii) for preserving it in proper condition in the custody of vaccinators;
- (b) what action has been taken or is contemplated for appointment of duly qualified and properly paid vaccinators and for supervising the work of vaccinators;
- (c) what are the educational qualifications and training exacted from vaccinators; and
- (d) what are the various grades of salaries and allowances of vaccinators whether under direct control of Government or under the control of local authorities?

A.—(a) (i) & (ii) The directions issued for the use of vaccine lymph in the Presidency specify among other things the precautions to be taken in conveying vaccine to the hands of vaccinators untainted and for preserving it in proper condition until it is actually used. Relevant extracts^a from these directions which have been published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* are placed on the Council Table. The attention of the hon. Member is also invited to the answer given to question No. 123 at the meeting of the Legislative Council, dated 5th February 1925.

(b) The Government have prescribed by rules framed under the District Municipalities Act and the Local Boards Act the

^a Printed as Appendix V on pages 259-260 infra.

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qualifications necessary for vaccinators. Local bodies are themselves competent, under the above two Acts, to fix the scale of pay of their establishments.

The failure to offer adequate pay to the vaccination staff and to employ the full complement of qualified men has been commented on in the report on the working of vaccination in the Presidency and the review thereof and brought to the notice of the local bodies concerned. The duty of supervising the work of vaccinators has been entrusted to 'Health Inspectors' working under the control of District Health Officers in rural areas, to Municipal Health Officers in municipalities employing them and to the Medical officers in charge of the station in municipalities which do not employ Health Officers. The Director of Public Health has also been requested to issue instructions to ensure the efficient working and supervision of vaccination in the Presidency.

(c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 753 which has been printed with the proceedings of the Legislative Council for March 1925.

(d) The Government have no information regarding the salaries and allowances of vaccinators under the control of local bodies. In the Agency tracts where the vaccinators are employed by the Government they are given the following scale of pay :—

| | RS. |
|---------------|-------|
| 8 vaccinators | 23—30 |
| 14 do. | 15—23 |
| 3 do. | 15 |

They are given, in addition, an unhealthy locality allowance of Rs. 5 each per mensem and a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 15 each per mensem.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ With reference to the answer to clause (d), do the Government consider that the maximum of Rs. 23—30 was adequate enough to get properly qualified men for the important work they are doing ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ These scales are decided by the local bodies ”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ The Government are in a better position to judge of the importance of vaccination than the local bodies. Do the Government think that such pay was adequate enough for securing duly qualified vaccinators ? In the Agency tracts the vaccinators are employed by the Government. Can Government get adequately qualified men for this small salary ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ That is their opinion.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ Have the Government been informed of the death of a vaccinated child in Tirupur ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Under what clause does the hon. Member put the question ? ”

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Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ Clause (d). We are dealing with the adequacy or inadequacy of the pay of vaccinators. May I ask the question whether Government have got information that, on account of the incompetency of a vaccinator, a child died in Tirupur after having been vaccinated ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ That is assuming that the child died on account of the incompetency of the vaccinator. The assumption is ill-founded.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ May I know whether Government made any inquiry as to whether the officer was dismissed or not ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ There was no necessity for such inquiry.”

Qualifications of Sanitary Inspectors.

* 109 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the local boards or municipalities can appoint persons as Sanitary Inspectors who have not got at least the required minimum educational qualification or training ?

A.—Yes, subject to the conditions laid down in rule 5 of the rules issued with^a G.O. No. 1962, P.H., dated 1st December 1923, a copy of which is laid on the table.

Religious and Charitable Endowments.

Returns of incomes and expenditure of religious endowments to the Endowment Board.

* 110 Q.—Mr. K. RAGHUCHANDRA BALLAL : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindu Religious Endowments Board has called from the trustees for returns of the past triennial incomes and expenditure of certain religious endowments ;

(b) whether such returns have been called for in respect of all endowments, or whether any exception has been made in respect of any ; if so, in respect of which ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the president and certain commissioners of the board have been recently touring in the Presidency ;

(d) if so, what duties they have performed while on such tours ;

(e) what is their monthly pay and what is the rate of their touring allowances ;

(f) whether the said president inspected any temples in South Kanara and other places visited by him ; if so, what are those ; and

(g) whether the Government have any objection to appoint a Jain as a commissioner of the Endowment Board ?

A.—(a), (b), (c), (d) & (f) The Government have no specific information.

(e) The pay of the President is Rs. 1,200 per mensem and that of the Commissioner is Rs. 700—50—800. The rate of their touring allowances has not yet been fixed.

^a Printed as Appendix VI on pages 261–262 infra.

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(g) The Act (I of 1925) does not apply to Jain Religious Endowments. There appears to be no necessity to appoint a Jain as Commissioner.

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—“ May I ask the hon. the Minister, with reference to clause (b), if it is open to the members of the Religious Endowments Board to inspect temples on their own motion ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ Yes ; I think so.”

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—“ Do not the commissioners draw travelling allowance ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ Yes ; they draw travelling allowance when they go on tour.”

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO :—“ With reference to answer to clause (g), viz., ‘ there appears to be no necessity to appoint a Jain as Commissioner ’, does the hon. the Minister know that a number of Hindu temples in South Kanara are controlled by Jains ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ Yes ; there are such temples.”

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO :—“ Is there no necessity to appoint a Jain as Commissioner ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ There is no necessity to appoint a Jain as Commissioner.”

Village Panchayats.

Employment of non-depressed classes sweepers in Narayanavaram.

* 111 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government are aware that the Registrar-General of Panchayats objected to the village panchayat of Narayanavaram employing non-depressed classes sweepers for the three Brahman streets at the extra cost of the tax-payers ?

A.—The answer is in the negative.

Depressed classes sweepers in Narayanavaram.

* 112 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the members of the depressed classes (scavenging classes) are now being prevented from sweeping the public Brahman streets by the Brahman residents of Narayanavaram, Chittoor district ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the members of the depressed classes (scavenging classes) were sweeping the Brahman streets in Narayanavaram, for the past six years without any obstruction whatever from the Brahman residents of Narayanavaram ;

(c) whether after the Government Order, dated 25th August 1924, passed by the Government throwing open all public roads, streets, wells tanks, etc., such oppression is being caused by the Brahmins of the village ;

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(d) whether the Government have received any memorial from the Honorary Secretary, Hanuman Library and Free Reading Room, Narayana-varam, on or about the 16th November, explaining the persecutions to which the poor scavenging classes are subjected by the Brahman residents of the village;

(e) whether the scavengers are employed only by the village panchayat of Narayana-varam and the village panchayat has no objection to the sweeping of the Brahman streets by the scavengers; and

(f) if the Government have no information with reference to clauses (a) to (c), whether they will call for the information?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The answer is in the affirmative.

(d) The answer is in the negative.

(e) The scavengers are employed by the village panchayat. The Government understand that the Narayana-varam Panchayat passed a resolution that Irula sweepers should be substituted for Mala sweepers and that Malas should not go into Brahman streets.

(f) The question does not arise.

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—“With reference to clause (e), may I know whether the Government cannot come to the rescue of the community whenever any injustice is done?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“Whenever cases of the kind are brought to the notice of the Government, they will be considered.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“It seems to be admitted that people of particular classes are not permitted to use the public streets. Is it a matter again for the taluk board or union, or will the Government come to the rescue?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“It is a matter in which custom has to be considered.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“It has been admitted that for the past six years they were sweeping the streets without any obstruction. Now the practice is put an end to.”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“The local body concerned ought to be approached. The Government may sympathize with the people but it is a matter in which discretion is left to the local body concerned.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“The use of a public street is something more than a matter for a local body.”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“I think the servants of the local body are expected to do this work. It must be left to the local body. The Government cannot dictate that they must appoint such and such servant.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“Does not the Government give them grant. They can withhold their grant in such cases. There are many ways open to the Government to put an end to this practice. They can withhold the grant or take other measures.”

Mr. B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—“Has any grant been given to the Narayana-varam panchayat?”

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I do not know; here is an elementary right denied to the people."

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"With reference to (e), if any injustice is done by the local bodies, are not Government going to interfere in the matter?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"I have already answered that if cases of injustice done to these people are brought to the notice of Government, they will consider such cases."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"With reference to clause (c), it is admitted that the Government Order dated 25th August 1924 is not respected by taluk boards. What action does the hon. Minister propose to take for disregarding the Government Order. It is practically admitted in the answer that the Government Order is being disregarded."

Mr. B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"The Government say that from a particular community alone the sweepers are appointed."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"The question is whether after the Government Order throwing open public roads, streets, wells, tanks, etc., such oppression is being caused by the Brahmans—it is a question not with regard to sweeping alone, but with regard to throwing open public streets, roads, etc.—whether there is any persecution of a particular community. This is admitted in the answer. If the answer had been confined to saying that with the exception of sweeping there was no disregard shown to the Government Order, I can understand the argument advanced by the hon. the Minister. But he has practically admitted that oppression is caused by one community to the members of the depressed classes, thereby setting at nought the Government Order. So I want to know what action Government propose to take; whether it is in the portfolio of the hon. the Minister or the hon. the Law Member, I should like to know what action the Government propose to take in the matter."

General.

Change of the official year.

* 113 Q.—**Mr. C. MARUTHAVANAM PILLAI:** Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state whether the Government are having under contemplation any proposal to change the official year to the fasli year?

A.—The answer is in the negative.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Are the Government aware that March, April and May are the best months for doing road repairs and for the construction of pounds, etc.? What I mean is that if the official year is changed to the fasli year the Government could carry on their works in the best part of the year when labour would be available."

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"Does the hon. Member want that the official year should be determined with reference to the question of road repairs, etc.?"

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"What I suggest is that road repairs, etc., might be done in the months of March, April and May when labour would be most available."

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The hon. Mr. T. E. Moir :—“ I may say that so far as I am aware the question of the official year does not interfere with the construction of buildings or other works.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ That is looking with complacency at the fact that in February and March building work is done hurriedly.”

The hon. Mr. T. E. Moir :—“ Does the hon. Member suggest that the building construction is confined to a part of the official year ? ”

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—“ I believe there was some correspondence between the Government of India and the Local Governments on this subject and that the Local Governments were asked for their opinion.”

The hon. Mr. T. E. Moir :—“ If my memory serves me, it was over two years ago that the Government of India, with whom the final decision rests, decided that the existing system should be adhered to.”

Economic condition.

Purchase of produce from the Agency people in Gudem taluk.

* 114 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any notices were issued by the authorities that traders from the plains shall not purchase produce from the Agency people in the Gudem taluk except in weekly shandies ; and

(b) if so, what is the authority for issuing such notices ?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information.

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—“ Will the Government be pleased to call for the information ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ A report was called for at the time, but I am sorry this was not mentioned in the answer. As soon as the facts have been ascertained, they will be communicated to the hon. Member, or if he prefers it, he may put down a fresh question.”

Land Revenue.

Levy on demarcation of lands for assignment.

* 115 Q.—Mr. K. RAGHUCHANDRA BALLAL : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether of late a fee of Rs. 2 is being levied from each applicant for assignment of Government waste land before measuring and demarcating it by the village officers ;

(b) whether such levy is in accordance with the Madras Revenue Recovery Act or any other statutory provision ;

(c) whether such levy has been sanctioned by the Government ;

(d) if so, whether such sanction has been recommended by this Council ;

(e) whether it is a fact that a part of such fees is being paid to the village karnam as remuneration ;

(f) whether it is not an unnecessary hardship to collect such fees from all applicants indiscriminately ; and

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(g) whether the Government have any objection to direct the refund of such fees to applicants who happen to be unsuccessful in obtaining any portion of the land proposed to be assigned ?

A.—(a), (c) & (e). The hon. Member's attention is drawn to G.O. No. 1649, Revenue, dated 8th November 1923, which was placed on the Council table on 14th October 1924.

(b) & (d) Subdivision fee is not collected under the provisions of any Act. It is a payment demanded for service to be rendered.

(f) & (g) Subdivision fees are not collected indiscriminately. Exemption is granted in the case of assignments to members of depressed classes as such and discretion is given to Collectors to waive the subdivision fee in respect of assignments to ex-soldiers. Further the fee is refunded in all cases in which the subdivision for which the fee is paid is not made.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Is it not a fact that Re. 1 is asked for when an application is made for the subdivision of a plot ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ I am not quite certain. The subdivision fee is, I think, Rs. 2.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Is it done under the recent rules published by the Government under the Survey and Boundary Rules or is it done under any other authority ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ No. It is not done under those rules. It is a matter determined by executive rules.”

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—“ May I know whether the sanction of this Council has been obtained for such a levy ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ I am not aware that the sanction of this Council is necessary.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know whether the rules to be published by the Government hereafter would affect these cases ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ I do not think that they will affect these cases.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ May I know how much of the subdivision fees collected goes to the Government and how much to the village officer ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ I think, Sir, I must refer the hon. Member to the papers mentioned in clause (a). I believe they contain the information necessary.”

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—“ With reference to clause (f), seeing that the fee is collected for service rendered, may I know why a difference is made between one class of applications and another ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ The Government have no objection to charge a uniform rate. In fact, they do so, but certain concessions have been made.”

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Survey and Settlement.*Reduction of work at resurvey and resettlement.*

* 116 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state the suggestions received so far for the reduction of work at resurvey and resettlement with a view to minimising the cost thereof?

A.—The subject is now under the consideration of Government. The suggestions made are not yet ready for publication.

Resettlement in Trichinopoly.

* 117 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) whether his attention has been drawn to the resolution of the Trichinopoly Landholders' Association on the orders of the Government regarding the resettlement of that district;
- (b) what action, if any, the Government propose to take thereon; and
- (c) whether the Legislative Council will be given an opportunity of discussing the orders of the Government and if not, why not?

A.—(a) The Government have received a copy of the proceedings of the meeting held on 13th February 1925 by the Trichinopoly Landowners' Association.

(b) The meeting resolved to send a deputation to His Excellency the Governor and, if necessary, one to England. This resolution does not require any orders of Government.

(c) The Scheme Report was published in January 1924. The orders of Government were passed on 29th January 1925 after a consideration of a detailed memorandum presented by the Landholders' Association supported by a representative deputation. It is open to this Council to express their views on these orders as on every other act of the Government.

Depressed Classes.*The Labour Commissioner.*

* 118 Q.—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

- (a) the scope of duties and rights of the Labour Commissioner;
- (b) whether he is in possession of all information which an intending emigrant to Assam or Malay States requires; and
- (c) whether he has any control over the labour recruiting agencies in the Presidency and, if so, to what extent?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to G.O. No. 271, Revenue, dated the 2nd February 1920, which was placed on Editors' Table.

(b) Yes; in regard to Malay States.

(c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to paragraph 9 of the Government Order referred to in clause (a) above,

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Money spent on the Labour Department and for the amelioration of depressed classes.

* 119 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the actual amount of money spent during the past three years for maintaining the establishment alone of the Labour Department in the city as well as in other districts together with the amount set apart for same for the year 1925–26; and

(b) the amount of money actually spent during the past three years for the amelioration alone of the depressed classes in the city as well as in other districts together with the amount set apart for same for the year 1925–26?

A.—(a) & (b) Two statements furnishing the information required are laid on the table of the House.^a

Emigration.

Inspection of places of accommodation of coolies in Bellary and Anantapur.

* 120 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether the Government have appointed any non-official visitors and, if so, whom, to inspect the places of accommodation in Bellary and Anantapur districts where the coolies are kept prior to their despatch to Assam?

A.—The answer is in the negative.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“In view of the fact that a large volume of opinion has been growing up against this recruitment of coolies, will the Government be pleased to appoint some non-official visitor to each of the districts?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“I will consider it.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“Will he also consider the suitability of authorizing the members of this House for such purposes by virtue of their office?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“Certainly I will consider it.”

Emigrant ships from Madras.

* 121 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to refer to his answer to question No. 520 given on 19th March 1925 (XXIII-277) as to the information required in connexion with emigrant ships and state—

(a) how many ships sailed from Madras and other ports in this Presidency conveying emigrants since January 1925;

(b) how many passengers did each ship convey; and

^a Printed as Appendix VII on pages 268–267 infra.

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(c) whether this Government have had any correspondence on the subject of the inadequacy of accommodation and comforts in these ships with the Government of India within the last one year, and if so, with what results?

A.—(a) & (b) A statement^a is placed on the table of the House.

(c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clause (a) of question No. 156.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Sir, I find from the papers supplied in answer to this question that S.S. *Tara* carried passengers numbering 333 up to a maximum of 1,617. I want to know whether the latter number is not excessive considering the size and capacity of the vessel?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"If the hon. Member writes to me I shall be able to supply the information. I cannot answer the question off-hand."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"With reference to clause (c), have the Government received any inspection report after inspection of the vessels by the Collector of Madras within the last six months?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I am unable to say definitely."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"Will he kindly place on the table the report, if any, on the matter?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I will consider the question."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"May I propose to the hon. the Home Member to be good enough to pay a visit to the ship when these coolies are embarked and examine the condition of the ship?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I will consider it."

Forests.

Permit for cattle-grazing in Melarasampattu village.

* 122 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state with reference to answer given to interpellations Nos. 127 and 425 of the meeting of the Council in February and March 1925, respectively, whether the Chief Conservator of Forests finds any difficulty in allowing cattle to graze in all the four blocks in Melarasampattu village taking out a single permit?

A.—A copy of the Chief Conservator's report with its enclosure is placed on the Council Table.^b

Disafforestation of Kudiramoli reserve.

* 123 Q.—Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether any proposal for disafforestation of a portion of Kudiramoli reserve forest in Tinnevelly district has been received by the Government?

^a Printed as Appendix VIII on pages 268-269 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix IX on pages 269-270 infra.

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A.—Yes ; 1,952 acres of the Kudiramoli reserve have been disforested.

Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :—“ May I know whether the area disafforested has been assigned to the people in different villages ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ Sir, I shall call for the information.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Will the hon. Member be also be pleased to furnish a statement showing the assignments made to different people ? ”

Action taken by Government on the resolution regarding supply of manure leaves.

* 124 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to refer to the proceedings of this Council, pages 317 to 331 of Vol. XXII, in which a resolution was carried by this House recommending to Government ‘ that manure leaves should be given free to the ryots from the reserves under the management of village forest panchayats and from other forests at a seigniorage of 6 annas per cart-load without prejudice to any privileges now obtaining in any part of the Presidency ’ and state—

(a) how far this recommendation has been carried out by Government ; and

(b) in what parts of the Presidency any special privileges are now obtaining and to what extent ?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member’s attention is invited to G.O. No. 652, Development, dated 2nd May 1925, which is placed on the Editors’ Table.

Conservators of Forests.

* 125 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) what is the number of Conservators of Forests in actual service since April 1925 or who will be in service in the remaining period of the year ;

(b) what is the work they are engaged in ;

(c) how many of them spend their time and how much of it in the Nilgiri Hills ;

(d) now that a considerable portion of the reserved forests is passing under the control of the forest panchayats, what reduction will it enable Government to bring about in the conservative service of the Forest department ; and

(e) whether any officer of the status and standing of Conservator of Forests has been employed this year on any special duty ; and if so, which ?

A.—(a) Six.

(b) Each of the six Conservators is in charge of a circle.

(c) The headquarters of the VI Circle and of the Working Plans Circle are at Ootacamund. The headquarters of the Conservator, V Circle, are also temporarily at Ootacamund for want of accommodation at Coimbatore. The minimum amount of

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touring prescribed for Conservators is six months. The time they spend at their headquarters should not therefore exceed six months.

(d) No considerable area of forest reserves can be transferred to panchayat management unless and until the Forest Panchayat staff is increased. The abolition of certain forest divisions is under consideration and the redistribution of circles will be considered in due course.

(e) None.

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—“With reference to clause (a) I may say that the people of Coimbatore want that Coimbatore should be made the headquarters of the Conservator, V Circle.”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“Government have passed orders giving a bungalow to the V Circle Conservator at Coimbatore.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“May I know what the special qualifications of the Panchayat staff are?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“They have all been trained specially in the Forest department. Some of them belong to the Revenue Department, but they have all been specially trained.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“Is it not a fact that except the special panchayat officer all the rest are drawn from the lower ranks of the clerical staff of the Revenue Department?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“Not all, but a few of them are from the Revenue Department and it cannot be helped.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“My information is that many of them are from the Revenue Department. Are there not forest subordinates of the ranger class available for this kind of work?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“I think we should leave the power of appointment in the hands of the Conservator of Forests.”

Government Houses.

Use of the Government House, Guindy, for race purposes.

* 126 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether any part of the Government House, Guindy, or the establishment attached thereto is used by the jockeys or others connected with the running of the Guindy Races and if so, with whose permission and on what terms?

A.—Government House, Guindy, is not used by jockeys or others, but certain buildings (viz., stables, out-houses, etc.) in the grounds are let to the Madras Race Club up to 1st April 1926. The rent is credited to Government.

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Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO :—“ This question has not been fully answered. May I know on what terms the grounds were let to the Madras Race Club ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—

“ A rental of Rs. 8,000 per annum is charged and it is credited to the Government.”

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO :—“ With whose permission ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ With the permission of the Government, I think.”

Jails.

Representation of the Discharged Prisoners' Societies on the Boards of Visitors to Jails.

* 127 Q.—Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether any orders have been passed for the representation of the Discharged Prisoners' Societies on the Boards of Visitors to the various jails; and if not, whether the Government propose to pass such orders ?

A.—Yes; the Government have instructed the Commissioner of Police and the District Magistrates to see that preference is given to persons connected with the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society in the selection of non-official visitors to the Board.

Use of pillows for prisoners in Cuddalore, etc.

* 128 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether prisoners in the jails at Cuddalore and Trichinopoly are allowed the use of pillows; and

(b) if not, why not?

A.—(a) & (b) Pillows are not supplied to Indian prisoners except to those who are sick in the jail hospital. Rule 379 (1) of the Jail Manual, however, requires that the Indian prisoners in jails, where no pials with a head-rest exist, should be supplied with coir or aloe mats 8 feet in length and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in breadth, so that one end may be rolled up to form a pillow. The Superintendents of Trichinopoly and Cuddalore Jails have been instructed to comply strictly with the requirements of the above rule.

Labour.

Labour in Shoranur-Nilambur Railway.

* 129 Q.—Mr. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPA: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) what is the rate fixed in the estimates for unskilled labour of men, women and children in the working of the Shoranur-Nilambur Railway and whether the contractors are allowed to give any wages as they choose; and

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(b) whether there are any rules to govern the conduct of the railway contractors in their relation to the labourers and whether Government can exercise any control over them either through the Commissioner of Labour or otherwise?

A.—(a) The Government have no information regarding the rates fixed for unskilled labour. So far as they are aware, there is nothing to prevent contractors regulating the wages in accordance with the state of the labour market.

(b) The answer is in the negative.

Mr. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPA :—“ May I know whether the Government are aware, through memorials received from the coolies or otherwise, that the contractors are paying to the coolies only wages below the normal rate and that even that is not regularly disbursed ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ The Government have no information.”

Mr. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPA :—“ Am I to understand that there is no remedy open to these coolies other than that of strikes or by direct action to get their grievances redressed ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ If a representation is made to me I will go into the question.”

Mr. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPA :—“ Is it not part of the duty of Labour Officer to enquire into these things and get their grievances redressed ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ Yes, but how is the Labour Officer to know their grievances.”

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU :—“ Have the Government taken powers to dictate terms to the employers of labour as to how much they are to pay to their labourers ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ No.”

Bench Courts.

The first-class Bench at Mangalore.

* 130 Q.—**Mr. J. A. SALDANHA** : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) what is the strength of the first-class Bench at Mangalore;
- (b) what are the qualifications of the President of the Bench at Mangalore and what were the qualifications of his predecessor;
- (c) what are the precedents and antecedents of the other members of the Bench;
- (d) how many cases were transferred from the Bench Court to the other courts during the year ending 31st May 1925 and under what classes of offences and by which magistrate;
- (e) how many cases under the Motor Vehicles Act were tried by the Bench during the year ending 31st May 1925 and what was the number of convictions; and
- (f) whether there has been an order made by the District Magistrate to the effect that no cases under the Motor Vehicles Act should be sent to the Bench and on what grounds ?

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A.—(a) The strength of the Bench is 15.
(b) The present President is a Bar.-at-Law and a landlord paying a large amount of assessment to Government. His predecessor was a law graduate and a retired Sub-Judge.
(c) A list showing the names of the magistrates with their qualifications is appended.^a
(d) Forty cases were transferred to other courts. The classes of offences and the magistrates by whom transfers were made are shown below :—

| Offences. | Number of cases transferred. | By whom transferred. |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Indian Penal Code | 27 | Subdivisional Magistrate. |
| District Municipalities Act .. | 2 | Do. |
| Town Nuisance Act | 3 | Do. |
| Hackney Carriage Act | 1 | Do. |
| Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act. | 4 | Do. |
| Motor Vehicles Act | 3 | District Magistrate. |

(e) Thirteen cases under the Motor Vehicles Act were tried during the year out of which twelve ended in conviction.
(f) The Government are inquiring into the matter.

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—“ Arising out of the answer to clause (b), may I know whether any qualifications are prescribed for the presidentship of first-class Bench Courts in any place in this Presidency ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ No qualifications are prescribed. But qualifications are generally expected.”

Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN :—“ With reference to clause (d), may I just ask the hon. the Law Member whether a subdivisional officer is not bound to show reasons when he transfers cases from the first-class bench magistrates’ file to the file of any other court under section 528, clause (5), of the Criminal Procedure Code ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I presume that when cases are transferred they are transferred on account of specific reasons.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ Is it a fact that the magistrates are not asking for the reasons against a transfer when an application for transfer is made ? ”

“ I take that statement made by the hon. the Law Member as authentic and it will be included in the enquiry referred to in clause (f).”

Composition of the Bench Court, Tirupattur.

* 131 Q.—**Mr. R. VEERIAN** : With reference to question No. 563 answered on 20th March 1925 regarding the Bench Court at Tirupattur, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the information has already been called for; and
(b) if so, whether the Government will lay the same on the table of this Council ?

^a Printed as Appendix X on page 270 infra.

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A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The information furnished by the District Magistrate with reference to clauses (b) and (d) of the question referred to is given below :—

*Clause (b) of question No. 563.—Yes.**Clause (d) of question No. 563.—The following is a list of the Honorary Magistrates in the Bench Court at Tirupat-**tur :—*

| Name of member. | Community to which he belongs. |
|--|--------------------------------|
| (1) M.R.Ry. N. Narasinga Rao Avargal. | Christian. |
| (2) Sahib Peeran Sahib Bahadur ... | Muham- |
| | madan. |
| (3) M.R.Ry. Govindaswami Kavandan Avargal | Non- |
| | Brahman. |
| (4) M.R.Ry. T. P. V. Chandroya Chettiyar Avargal | Do. |
| (5) M.R.Ry. T. N. Hanumantha Upasakar Avargal | Adi- |
| | Dravida, |
| | Brahman. |
| (6) M.R.Ry. C. Krishna Rao Avargal. | Do |
| (7) " T. V. Sitarama Ayyar Avargal | Non- |
| | Brahman. |
| (8) M.R.Ry. C. Samundi Kavandan Avargal | Muham- |
| | madan. |
| (9) Muhammad Ghose Sahib Bahadur ... | Do. |
| (10) Khan Sahib Salar Sahib Bahadur ... | Christian. |
| (11) M.R.Ry. G. V. Job Avargal ... | |

Appointments to the Mettupalayam Bench Court, Coimbatore district.

* 132 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that three Brahmans and two non-Brahmans were already appointed Honorary Bench Magistrates to the Mettupalayam Bench Court, Coimbatore district;

(b) whether two more Brahmans have been recommended for appointment; and

(c) if so, why no member of the depressed classes was recommended as Honorary Bench Magistrate?

A.—(a) Prior to April 1925 there were five members on the Bench. Of these two were officials and three non-officials. Of the three non-officials two were Brahmans. In April 1925 a Muham-

madan gentleman was appointed as an additional member.

(b) No.

(c) The question does not arise.

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Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"I find from the answer to clause (a) that two Brahman gentlemen were appointed as honorary bench magistrates to the Mettupalaiyam Bench Court. I want to know the necessity for appointing two Brahman gentlemen ignoring the claims of the depressed classes?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"If the Government finds that there are members of the depressed classes available, they will take steps to include them on the bench courts."

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"May I know whether any representation was received from the members of the depressed classes saying that they were not able to find a suitable person to represent them on the bench courts?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"No representations were received either pointing out anybody who was suitable."

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"In that case, may I take it that the authorities did not care to find out whether there were suitable members among the depressed classes to serve equally well on the Mettupalaiyam Bench Court?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Those appointments are made on the recommendation of the local collectors and district magistrates. If communities which have a right, an undoubted right, to be represented on these bench courts, have competent men available, they should bring the matter to the notice of the local authorities. Then the Government will be in a better position to look into the matter."

Composition of the Vaniambadi Bench Court.

* 133 Q.—**Mr. R. VEERIAN:** Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) how many members have been appointed to the Vaniambadi Bench Court, North Arcot district;
- (b) the names of the members appointed together with the caste or community to which each belongs;
- (c) whether any member belonging to the depressed classes has been appointed;
- (d) if not, the reason why a member of the depressed classes has not been appointed;
- (e) the population of each community or class to which the members already appointed belong; and
- (f) if the Government have no information with reference to clauses (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e), whether they will be pleased to call for the information?

A.—(a) Eight.

(b) & (e)—

| Name. | Caste. | Popula- tion. |
|--|-----------------|------------------|
| M.R.Ry. E. Subrahmanya Chetti Avargal | Vania Vysia ... | 2,351 |
| M.R.Ry. Govindaraju Chetti Avargal | Do. ... | |

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| Name. | Caste. | Popu- lation. |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| M.R.Ry. Radakrishna Lala | Agravala Baniya ... | |
| Avargal | Kavarai ... | 2,749 |
| M.R.Ry. Muniswami Nayudu ... | Bhonshar Kshatriya. | |
| " Ramadoss Rao Avargal | | |
| Malanga Lal Batcha Sahib | Muhammadan ... | |
| Bahadur | Do. ... | 10,670 |
| N. Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur. | Do. ... | |
| K. Abdul Quddus Sahib Bahadur ... | Do. ... | |

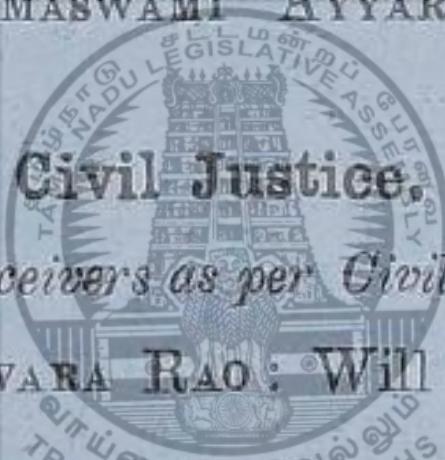
(e) No.

(d) It is reported that no suitable person belonging to the depressed classes is available.

(f) Does not arise.

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"With reference to the answer to clause (d), may I know whether any representation signed by the members of the depressed classes was received saying that they were not able to find any suitable person for the bench court?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"The answer is in the negative."



Appointment of Official Receivers as per Civil Justice Committee Report.

* 134 Q.—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been called to the remarks made by the Civil Justice Committee, 1924–25, regarding the system of appointing local pleaders as official receivers (page 239 of the Report);

(b) whether Official Receivers in this Presidency are whole-time officers or whether they are proposed to be made so; and

(c) whether the Government accept the view of the Committee in this respect and, if so, to what extent?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) Official Receivers in this Presidency are not whole-time officers at present. The recommendation of the Civil Justice Committee on the subject is under consideration.

Elections.

Revision of the electoral rolls for the Legislative Council.

* 135 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state what steps are being taken or will be taken to see that the electoral rolls for the general and special constituencies of the Madras Legislative Council are revised throughout the Presidency?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to rule 9 (4) of the Madras Electoral Rules. The electoral rolls for the constituencies of the Madras Legislative Council were last revised and published in September 1923, and are in force now. There has been no

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direction by the Government for the preparation of a fresh electoral roll in regard to any of the constituencies of the Madras Legislative Council. Attention is, in this connexion, also invited to rule 9 (6) of the Madras Electoral Rules.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“Would it not be desirable that Collectors and other authorities concerned should be asked to revise the electoral rolls?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“Not just now, as hon. Members are aware an election is likely to come on next year and in the course of two or three months preliminary steps have to be taken.”

Electricity.

Alleged negotiation in London to tap the hydro-electric resources of the Presidency.

* 136 Q.—**Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU** : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state with reference to the Leaderette in the *Hindu* of the 13th June 1925—

(a) whether the Madras Government has deputed a retired official of the Civil Service to negotiate in London as the authorized representative of the Madras Government to form an English Syndicate to tap the hydro-electric resources of this Province;

(b) who is the retired I.C.S. Officer who is authorized to negotiate; and

(c) what are the reasons for not making a reference to this authorization, if any, in the statement made by him in the Council during the Budget discussion in March last?

A.—The answer to (a) is in the negative and (b) and (c) therefore do not arise.

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—“With reference to the answer to clause (a), may I know whether Government is negotiating with any firm or any syndicate in England to tap the hydro-electric sources of this Presidency?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“Absolutely not.”

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—“Is any attempt being made in England in that direction?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“Not to the knowledge of the Government; and Government is against the formation of any such syndicate.”

Alleged organizing of a syndicate in London for the hydro-electric schemes in South India.

* 137 Q.—**Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR** : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the information given by the special London correspondent of the *Radical* that

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a recently retired Government servant from Madras was occupying a room in the building occupied by the Secretary of State for India and organizing a syndicate for the hydro-electric schemes in South India ;

(b) whether the Government have authorized anybody to float a company or organize a syndicate for the hydro-electric schemes in South India and, if so, whom ;

(c) what are the instructions (written or otherwise) given by the Government ; and

(d) whether any negotiations are going on between the Government and any individual or company with reference to the hydro-electric schemes ; and, if so, in what stage are those negotiations and who are the persons negotiating ?

A.—The Government have seen the article in the *Radical*, but cannot find the statement that Sir Arthur Knapp is living in the India Office. Nor is it true that the Government have authorized Sir Arthur Knapp or anyone else to float a company or organize a syndicate for the hydro-electric schemes in South India. Sir Arthur Knapp has been engaged in some confidential negotiations with the present holders of some hydro-electric concessions which the Government desire to terminate. They hope to be able to make a further statement when these negotiations are completed. .

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—“ Is it not a fact Sir, that Sir Arthur Knapp is holding his office in the office of the Secretary of State for India ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ We are not aware of that.”

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—‘ Does Sir Arthur Knapp occupy a room in the High Commissioner’s office at No. 42, Grosvenor Square, London ? ’

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ It is true we have received letters from Sir Arthur Knapp addressed from the High Commissioner’s office ; but we are not aware of the fact that Sir Arthur Knapp is holding his office in the High Commissioner’s office ; nor did we make any arrangements for Sir Arthur Knapp to hold his office in the office of the High Commissioner.”

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—“ Are the negotiations completed ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Yes, Sir, as will appear from the speech of His Excellency the Governor yesterday.”

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—“ When will the proposed statement be made ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Government will examine the whole question of the next step in the progress of the hydro-electric scheme and proposals with regard to the financing of these schemes will be published and placed before this Council.”

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General.

Report regarding the excision of the Oriya area from the Madras Presidency.

* 138 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the report of Messrs. C. L. Philip and A. C. Duff on the proposed excision of the Oriya area of the Ganjam district from the Madras Presidency has been referred to the Government of Madras for opinion ;

(b) whether any opinion has been expressed by the Madras Government ; and

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to place the correspondence on the table ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The correspondence cannot be placed on the table without the sanction of the Government of India.

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—“ With reference to the answer to clause (c), will the Government be pleased to obtain the sanction of the Government of India for publishing the report ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ We shall communicate to the Government of India the wishes of the hon. Members of this House as expressed in this question.”

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayoo :—“ With reference to clause (b), may I know when the report was received by the Government of Madras, when the Government of Madras expressed their opinion, and may I have some idea of the opinion expressed by the Madras Government ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ The answer to the last branch of the question is in the negative ; the first two branches of the question will be answered if the hon. Member repeats his question.”

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayoo :—“ When did this Government receive the letter from the Government of India ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I shall be glad to inform the hon. Member and if he so desires this hon. Council as to the date of the receipt of the communication, and the date of the reply. But as to the contents of the reply, as it has already been adverted to here, it is confidential and obviously no tentative idea of what it is can be given to this House.”

Irrigation.

Condition of the Periyar water in Satur hills.

* 139 Q.—Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether a portion of Periyar water in Satur hills, Ramnad district, is stagnant ; and

(b) if so, whether the Government have made any investigation as to the possibility of bringing this water to the plains of Srivilliputtur and Sattur taluks ?

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A.—The Government are not sure to what the hon. Member refers. The outlet to the Periyar lake has recently been improved, and some of the channels are being remodelled. The question how best to use any surplus water available when these works are finished will then be considered.

Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR:—“Sir, there is a printer’s devil in clause (a); ‘Satur hills’ must be ‘Sethur hills’. May I ask the hon. Member to answer the question in the light of the correction made?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“The answer was not affected by the devil in the question.” (Laughter.)

Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR:—“May I have a specific answer to the question whether there has been any project to bring this water to the plains of Srivilliputtur and Sattur taluks?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“Not so far as I am aware; but the question will be considered by me.”

The RAJA OF RAMNAD:—“May we have some information regarding the condition of the Periyar dam? We saw some alarming reports in the papers.”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“On receipt of the information which has been referred to by the hon. Member the Raja of Ramnad, steps were taken to have the site inspected and it was found that the report was baseless and I may say that the report was so inaccurate that it provoked a great deal of discontent and alarm not only here but everywhere on the part of people who had estates in the locality concerned. We made expert enquiries and found that there was absolutely no basis for any theory or suggestion that the Periyar dam was in danger.”

Mr. T. ADINABAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“Is it a fact that a sum of Rs. 1 lakh and odd was set apart for the repairs of this dam which was supposed to be in danger?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“Not so far as I am aware, Sir.”

Utilization of water in the Arjuna river.

* 140 Q.—**Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR:** Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was any proposal to start a co-operative society in order to utilize the water in the Arjuna river from Watrap hills, Ramnad district, for wet cultivation by re-building an old anicut;

(b) whether there was any investigation into the matter by the Public Works Department; and

(c) if so, the result of the investigation?

A.—(a) Yes: a proposal was made by the Assistant Registrar, Tinnevelly, and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, in February 1923.

(b) & (c) A scheme for the purpose was already under the consideration of the Public Works Department but on investigation, the

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Executive Engineer reported that the site was unsuitable for an adequate reservoir and also that the construction of an anicut for direct irrigation would not be feasible as there was no perennial supply in the river.

Protection by Government of certain lands within the reaches of flood in the river Kolladam.

* 141 Q.—Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have taken steps to purchase about 40 houses and 30 acres of nanja and punja lands in Ahagara Elathur village, Tanjore district, which are within the reaches of flood in the river Kolladam;

(b) if not, whether they have taken necessary steps to build a bund to protect the people and their lands; and

(c) if not, whether any other remedy is under the contemplation of the Government?

A.—The answer is in the negative.

Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR: “Sir, am I then to understand that the Government are not willing to protect the people of these villages?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR: “As will appear from the notification in the Gazette, dated 28th October 1924, proposals are already on foot for acquiring land required for the formation of a new flood bank.”

Major and minor irrigation works in the Ceded districts.

* 142 Q.—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to ascertain and state—

(a) the number of minor and major irrigation works in each of the Ceded districts—

(1) in charge of the Public Works Department;

(2) in charge of the Revenue Department;

(b) the expenditure incurred on them in 1923–24 for repairs;

(c) the amount allotted for each of the districts for 1924–25 and 1925–26 for their repairs; and

(d) the number of such works under each category in each of the said districts, which are in need of repairs and for which no provision is made and the probable amount required for the purpose?

A.—(a) to (c) A statement showing the particulars asked for as far as available is furnished.^a

(d) The information is not available.

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO: “With reference to clause (d), may I ask the hon. the Law Member to collect the information and place it before the Irrigation Committee before the Committee closes its business?”

^a Printed as Appendix XI on page 271 infra.

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The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“The Irrigation Committee to which reference has been made is itself authorized to call for them and I am sure my hon. Friend, who is a very prominent Member of the Committee, will proceed to do so.”

Panchayat Courts.

Housing of Panchayat courts.

* 143 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) what steps have been taken with a view to housing panchayat courts in this Presidency, especially in South Kanara;
- (b) what accommodation is provided for clients and their witnesses so that the court is separated from the crowd that gathers in the court-house and for records;
- (c) whether it is a fact that many of the panchayat courts are like market places, with no arrangements for preventing rush of a crowd, noise and nuisance;
- (d) whether this is specially the case in the Mangalore panchayat court;
- (e) whether any provision has been made in the budget estimates for 1925–26 for village panchayat court buildings or whether it is to be made for the year 1926–27, and if so, for which courts; and
- (f) if not, at whose cost the courts are to be housed?

A.—(a) A chavadi, any public place, or the verandah of any big house or a mahal or shed is generally used for holding a panchayat court. This rule is probably followed in South Kanara also.
 (b), (c) & (d) So far the Government have not received any complaints in the matter.
 (e) & (f) Do not arise.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“Do not Government take notice of complaints regarding the housing of panchayat courts if they are made in the local papers?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“The general policy regarding the housing of panchayats is that they should be housed as cheaply as possible and we ought not to embark upon any project or scheme or constructing court-houses for the panchayat courts. That is in order to make it possible for them to work in the experimental stage at all events in such a way as to result in the greatest benefit and the cheapest cost. It is in pursuance of that policy that the answer has been given.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“If panchayat courts are held in chavadis and other places where there is a great noise, the proceedings cannot be conducted in a decent manner. Do Government think that this is a desirable thing?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“If in a particular locality a chavadi is unsuitable and if the local authorities or the panchayat address Government and point out an alternative as a remedy, Government will undoubtedly consider it carefully.”

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Executive Engineer reported that the site was unsuitable for an adequate reservoir and also that the construction of an anicut for direct irrigation would not be feasible as there was no perennial supply in the river.

Protection by Government of certain lands within the reaches of flood in the river Kolladam.

* 141 Q.—Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have taken steps to purchase about 40 houses and 30 acres of nanja and punja lands in Ahagara Elathur village, Tanjore district, which are within the reaches of flood in the river Kolladam;

(b) if not, whether they have taken necessary steps to build a bund to protect the people and their lands; and

(c) if not, whether any other remedy is under the contemplation of the Government?

A.—The answer is in the negative.

Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR: “Sir, am I then to understand that the Government are not willing to protect the people of these villages?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR: “As will appear from the notification in the Gazette, dated 28th October 1924, proposals are already on foot for acquiring land required for the formation of a new flood bank.”

Major and minor irrigation works in the Ceded districts.

* 142 Q.—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to ascertain and state—

(a) the number of minor and major irrigation works in each of the Ceded districts—

(1) in charge of the Public Works Department;

(2) in charge of the Revenue Department;

(b) the expenditure incurred on them in 1923–24 for repairs;

(c) the amount allotted for each of the districts for 1924–25 and 1925–26 for their repairs; and

(d) the number of such works under each category in each of the said districts, which are in need of repairs and for which no provision is made and the probable amount required for the purpose?

A.—(a) to (c) A statement showing the particulars asked for as far as available is furnished.^a

(d) The information is not available.

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO: “With reference to clause (d), may I ask the hon. the Law Member to collect the information and place it before the Irrigation Committee before the Committee closes its business?”

^a Printed as Appendix XI on page 271 infra.

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(c) whether the Government of Madras agree to this new policy ; and
 (d) if so, whether they consulted the district boards of the presidency concerned before giving their opinion and if not, why not ?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answers to starred question No. 15.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Industries.

'Handbook of Industrial resources and facilities.'

146 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state what steps have been taken following his answer to question No. 727 given on 31st March 1925 (Volume XXIII, page 961) on the subject of 'Handbook of Industrial resources and facilities'?

A.—The handbook is not yet ready for publication

Education.

Increments to Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

147 Q.—Rao Bahadur CRUZ FERNANDEZ : Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, has recently issued a departmental circular to the effect that the annual increments of pay to such of the deputy inspectors as have not passed a second vernacular should be withheld from the current official year ;

(b) whether it is the practice in the Educational Department that the officers in the cadre of deputy inspectors of schools are not generally transferred to non-language districts and if so, what is the necessity to retain any more the linguistic test which was prescribed in the olden days ;

(c) whether Government are aware of the discontent prevailing among the officers in the cadre of deputy inspectors of schools on account of the issue of the above circular of the Director stopping suddenly their usual annual increments of pay ;

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take to remove such discontent among the said officers ; and

(e) in view of the existing restrictions in the matter of promotion of the above officers—such as the efficiency bar and selection grade for 25 per cent —what is the necessity to impose an additional restriction, as the one contemplated in the Director's circular, in the intermediate stage and even before the officers reach the top of the ordinary grade ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (e) Transfers of Deputy Inspectors are ordinarily governed by linguistic considerations ; but as large areas in the Presidency are bi-lingual or multi-lingual it is necessary to retain the Linguistic Test so as to provide a sufficient number of officers able to conduct inspection and other work in the languages of such areas.

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(c) & (d) The statement that the annual increments were suddenly stopped is incorrect. The Deputy Inspectors were given two years' time to complete the Linguistic Test.

Indian Christian teachers in the Government schools in Malabar.

148 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether any Indian Christians, if so how many, have been appointed by Government as teachers in the Government Upper Secondary schools or High schools in the Malabar district within the last five years;

(b) whether any and if so how many Indian Christians have been appointed as Assistant Inspectors or Deputy Inspectors of schools in Malabar; and

(c) if there is a paucity of such appointments from among Indian Christians how is it to be accounted for?

A.—The information is not available.

Change of text-books in Government schools.

149 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether text-books of various subjects such as English, History and Geography are frequently changed in Government schools;

(b) whether Government have heard complaints on this score; and

(c) what remedies Government propose in order to give relief in this matter?

A.—(a) No representations to this effect have been received.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

The Secondary School-Leaving Certificate examination.

150 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the dates on which the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate examination was held in the years 1923, 1924 and 1925;

(b) when the results were published in each year;

(c) whether there was a date fixed previously for the publication of the results; and

(d) whether Government are aware of the serious inconvenience caused to the public on account of the uncertainty of the date of the publication of the results and what steps they propose in order to remedy this grievance?

A.—(a) The date of commencement of the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public Examination was—

| | | | | |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-------------|
| In 1923 | ... | ... | ... | 22nd March. |
| In 1924 | ... | ... | ... | 24th " |
| In 1925 | ... | ... | ... | 23rd " |

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(b) If the question has reference to the date of return of completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificates with the public examination marks entered therein, the certificates were despatched from the Office of the Commissioner for Government Examinations between the 12th and 15th June in these three years.

(c) No.
(d) No.

Local Boards and Municipal Councils.

Constitution of Udupi into a municipality.

151 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) why the town of Udupi has not been constituted into a municipality;
 (b) whether it is still under an administration of the Udupi taluk board;
 (c) what was the income of the Udupi taluk board in the year 1922-23, 1923-24, 1924-25, and the amount spent in each year respectively for the improvement of roads, lighting, sanitation and other amenities of life of the town of Udupi; and
 (d) when Government contemplate constituting the Udupi town into a municipality?

A.—(a) & (d) The question of constituting Udupi a municipality is under the consideration of Government. The Government are awaiting a report from the local boards and the Collector in the matter.

(b) The answer is in the affirmative.

(c) The ordinary income of the Udupi taluk board (including Government grants) was as shown below:—

| RS. |
|---|
| 1922-23 (actuals) 92,455 |
| 1923-24 (,,,) 92,803 |
| 1924-25 (revised estimate) 1,02,680 |

Information is not available as to the amount spent in the Udupi town.

The removal of the dumping ground in Mangalore.

152 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to the answer given to question No. 382 on 5th March 1925 (X XII-792), will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to call for information and state—

(a) in view of Dr. Matthew's opinion in the last sentence of his Inspection notes printed on pages 877 and 878, Vol. XXII, what steps the municipality of Mangalore has taken or proposes to take to remove the dumping ground to a distant spot;

(b) whether Dr. Russell, Director of Public Health, endorses the opinion of Dr. Matthew, the late Acting Director, contradictory of his own unfavourable opinion regarding the condition of the dumping ground;

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- (c) whether having regard to the fact that during heavy rains for several months in the year, a factor not mentioned by Dr. Matthew, night-soil would be carried down the slopes of the hill on which the dumping ground is located, Dr. Russell's opinion still holds good ; and
- (d) whether Government have been approached by the municipality for an alternative piece of land in place of the S.F. No. 22 for the dumping ground, and if so, whether Government are prepared to meet the request of the municipality and with the grant of which plot ?

A.—(a) In its resolution No. 10, dated 23rd December 1924, the Council has recorded its opinion that 'the present dumping ground is the best available.'

(b) & (c) There is no difference of opinion between Major Russell and Dr. Matthew, as regards the condition of the dumping ground. The questions do not therefore arise.

(d) The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. The second part does not arise.

Holidays

Treating Ash Wednesday as a holiday.

153 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

- (a) on whose recommendation and under what circumstances Ash Wednesday was declared to be a Government holiday general to all Christians ;
- (b) whether there was within the last five years a recommendation from any Catholic ecclesiastical authorities or Catholic laity for declaring Maundy Thursday a holiday for Catholics ;
- (c) Maundy Thursday being a day of special sanctity for Roman Catholics, whether the Government had before them the alternative of declaring that day as a holiday in preference to Ash Wednesday ; and
- (d) whether Government contemplate to declare Maundy Thursday as additional holiday for Roman Catholics ?

A.—(a) Ash Wednesday has been a sectional holiday general to all Christians for a very long time. In old correspondence of 1852, it is shown as one of the sectional holidays granted to Christians under the practice then prevailing. The circumstances in which the holiday was originally granted are not known.

(b), (c) & (d) Maundy Thursday is already a public holiday except for the civil courts in the mufassal.

Appointments.

Improvement of the Staff Selection Board.

154 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to refer to the debates of the Council in Volume XXIII, page 589 et seq. and state what steps Government have taken or are going to take to increase or improve the Staff Selection Board in order to meet the criticism as to its defects ?

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A.—The Government do not propose to take any steps to alter the present constitution of the Staff Selection Board.

Land Revenue.

Maintenance of a record-of-rights.

155 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member, the hon. the Member for Revenue, the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to refer to the answers to question No. 485 given on 18th March 1925 and state in what stage the consideration of the question of maintaining a record-of-rights in connexion with lands is?

A.—It is presumed the question has reference to ryotwari areas. For the maintenance of a record-of-rights to be undertaken with any prospect of success, it is first necessary that there should be an accurate survey and a properly trained and supervised staff. Such a survey exists in most districts and will, it is hoped, shortly exist in all. Arrangements for the training and better supervision of the staff are being introduced. Next, legislation will be necessary. The lines on which such legislation should be framed so as to effect the purpose in view and be acceptable to this House require further consideration. The Government cannot now say when it will be practicable to publish any proposals.

Emigration.

Increased accommodation in steamers to emigrants to Malaya.

156 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased—

(a) to state what reply the Government of India have given to this Government's recommendation for increased accommodation in steamers to emigrants to Malaya (see Government Order, Law (General), dated 12th May 1925, paragraph 8) and

(b) to place before this House copy of the correspondence on the subject?

A.—(a) No reply has been received from the Government of India.
(b) The Government do not consider it expedient to place on the table of the House copy of the correspondence on the subject.

Jails.

Appointment of Members of the Legislative Council as ex-officio jail visitors.

157 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to refer to the debates of the Council, Volume XXIII, pages 723 and 727, and state what steps Government have taken or propose to take on my suggestions for appointments of hon. Members of this Council as ex-officio jail visitors?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the reply given by Sir Arthur Knapp on page 727, Volume XXIII, of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council. The Government do not propose to take any further action in the matter.

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Congregational religious worship, etc., for prisoners.

158 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to reply to this Council's debates in Volume XXIII, page 733 et seq. and state what facilities are being provided for congregational religious worship and instruction of prisoners in several jails, especially of Christians (Roman Catholics and Protestants) and Muhammadans used to congregational worship and sermons?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to rules 418—425 of the Jail Manual which set out in detail the facilities provided for the religious worship and instruction of Christian prisoners. As regards non-Christian prisoners the attention of the hon. Member is invited to rule 283 of the Jail Manual. The Government have also recently issued instructions to the Inspector-General of Prisons to see that a Moulvi is appointed in each jail to impart religious instruction to Muhammadan convicts.

Civil Justice.

The first-grade Pleadership examination.

159 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of exemptions granted to persons for appearing for the first-grade Pleadership examination under rule 10, clause (b) (of the rules framed by the High Court for the qualification of practitioners in courts other than the High Court) during the last ten years, with the qualifications of those exempted;

(b) the number of pleaders who applied for exemption in the years 1923 and 1925 with their qualifications and to how many of them exemption was granted;

(c) if the answer to clause (b) is in the negative, the qualifications required for granting the exemptions; and

(d) in view of the opinion of the majority of the legal profession about a unified bar, whether Government have considered the desirability of granting the same privileges to second-grade pleaders as to first-grade pleaders?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government have no information.

(d) The High Court is exclusively entitled to regulate this matter.

Action taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Civil Justice Committee.

160 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state what action Government have taken or contemplate to take on the recommendations of the Civil Justice Committee so far as they affect Madras Presidency?

A.—The recommendations are being examined in consultation with the High Court.

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Irrigation.*Alleged protest against the construction of Kattalai dam.*

161 Q.—Mr. C. MARUTHAVANAM PILLAI: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any protest from the mirasidars of Tanjore district against the construction of the Kattalai dam across the Cauvery in Trichinopoly district;

(b) whether the Government propose to further investigate the matter and if not, why not; and

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to place before the Council the entire correspondence on the subject or make a clear statement thereon?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) A special staff has been sanctioned for the investigation of the whole scheme and the investigation is going on. Detailed plans and estimates have been called for from the Superintending Engineer. In order to prevent a total failure of crops under some of the Korambu channels in the Trichinopoly district which is inevitable under the present altered conditions of the Cauvery channels, caused by last year's floods, the immediate execution of some urgent works for picking up the existing channels down to the Uyyacondan channel has been ordered.

Public Works.*Conferment of certain powers on the subordinate officers in the Department of Public Works.*

162 Q.—Mr. C. MARUTHAVANAM PILLAI: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any letter from Rao Bahadur K. S. Venkatarama Ayyar Avargal of Negapatam regarding the conferment of certain discretionary and other powers on the subordinate officers of the Department of Public Works; and

(b) whether the Government propose to take any action thereon and if so, what it is?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The matter has been referred to the Chief Engineer.

III

MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE TO DISCUSS
MR. COURTENAY'S REPORT ON GOOTY PUNITIVE POLICE.

[*Note.—An asterisk * at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member*]

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, I beg to move—

'that the business of the House be adjourned to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz., the question of expunging from the published records the remarks made against and the reflections cast on an hon. Member of this House in the report of Mr. Courtenay and the Government Order theron.'

"I move this under Rule 11 of the Madras Legislative Council Rules."

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* The hon. the President :—“ Before I give my ruling whether the matter is in order, I should like to know if any hon. Member wishes to point out any reason why it is not in order.”

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—“ Have the report and the Government Order been placed on the table of the House ? ”

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ No, Sir.”

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ I should like to know, Sir, how this is a matter of *primary concern* to this House ; I am not against the motion, Sir, but I simply want to know this point.”

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—“ May I know whether it would be in order to discuss the report and the Government Order when they are not placed on the table of the House ? After obtaining your ruling on this point, I would address myself to the other point. Or, if you want me to mention the other point now, I shall do so. The question is whether it would be in order for us to take cognizance of things which were done by my hon. Friend, Mr. Kesava Pillai, in his private capacity and not primarily as a Member of the Legislative Council. Once before we discussed the conduct of a District Collector who passed some remarks about the proceedings of this Council. He evidently referred to an hon. Member in connexion with what he did here and as a Member of this Council. But in this case it appears to me that it is a private matter with which it would be rather difficult to connect this Council. The subject matter of this motion is important, I do not want to deny that. But whether it is a matter of public interest is a different question. My submission is that no reference has been made to the conduct of any Member of this Council as a Member of this Council, to what he did in this Council or to any proceedings of this Council. I therefore fail to see how we can legitimately take cognizance of this report and the Government Order thereon.”

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU :—“ Mr. President, I do not understand what the hon. Member for Chittoor means when he says that the matter relates to things done by Mr. Kesava Pillai in his private capacity. Those who have known him for the last 35 or 40 years know him as a public man. We all know him as a Member of the Legislative Council, we have known him as a Member of the Forest Committee who had done some service to this Presidency ; we have known him as a member of the Jail Committee ; we have known him as a representative of this province and of this country to the far off Fiji Islands ; we have known him as the Joint Secretary of the great Indian National Congress. If such a public man with such a record of 40 years' service is condemned in a document under circumstances which perhaps left him no option to choose his own method of defence, it is the duty of a Council like this to protect the individual concerned from such attacks.”

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—“ My hon. Friend, Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu, has to a certain extent—I do not think he has deliberately 12-15 p.m. intended it—put me in the wrong. I yield to none in my admiration for the hon. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai. I know he was a member of the Forest Committee, he was a member of the Jails Committee and he was a Secretary of the Indian National Congress, and that he filled

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very important places with great credit to himself and to the public life of this country. But the point is how the present transaction has any relationship to either his membership of the Jails Committee or the Forest Committee, or the Secretaryship of the Indian National Congress or even the membership of this Council. That public men are not public men all the twenty-four hours of the day is a well-known fact. They have to look to their own interests. They have got interests in commerce and so many other things and I really do not see how anything said in regard to capacities not related to the membership of this Council should be taken cognizance of by us as a matter of public interest.

"The other point is that this is not the proper place for giving my hon. Friend, Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai, an option of meeting the charges made against him or refuting them. That raises a different question altogether, namely, that Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai or his friends or those interested in the matter should ask for a further committee of inquiry or for proofs for meeting those charges. Here we are asked to expunge a certain portion of the report to consider this matter as a matter of public importance. As regards the option of meeting those charges, it is on their own account and on their own initiative the people of Anantapur district got a committee of inquiry as to the propriety of imposition of punitive police in the Anantapur district. Therefore Mr. Kesava Pillai or anybody who is interested in this matter might move the Government or seek relief in some other way. My main contention is that this is not a matter of public interest. However, I submit to your ruling, Sir.

"The other point that I want to place before you is whether there is any urgency about this matter. That is another thing. The chief point is this is a matter which concerns a member in his private capacity, and not as a member of this Council."

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—"May I inform my hon. Friend from Chittoor that my hon. Friend Mr. Kesava Pillai is the Deputy President of this august body. The insinuation in the report is that taking advantage of his position as a public man, he has used it for his private purpose. The hon. Member from Chittoor has also told us that all of us are not public men for all the twenty-four hours in a day. We have known at least for some years that Mr. Kesava Pillai used all his twenty-four hours for public purposes. He has done more work than most of us in this Council."

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"As a mover of this motion, I feel that I should have my last say in the matter. The first question is that my hon. Friend from Mangalore"

Mr. J. A. Saldanha rose to speak.

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"My hon. Friend will not even listen to what I say. He has got some occult means of finding out what I am going to say.

"Anyhow, Sir, coming to the point, objection has been raised that all the necessary papers have not been placed on the table of this House for the information of the members. I may say that they have been placed on the Editors' table and when once they have been placed on the Editors' tabl

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they are public property. They have been published in every newspaper and if I am wrong the hon. the Law Member will correct me. There is no rule which lays down that papers should be placed on the table of the House. The only thing that is required for moving adjournment motions is that the matter should be one of urgent public importance. If it is urged that this adjournment motion should be moved only after the connected papers have been placed on the table of the House, then am I to take the earliest opportunity of going to the hon. the Law Member and asking him whether he is prepared to place all the connected papers on the table of the House, and, if so, when they will be placed? Probably it may take some months for him to place all the relative papers on the table of the House. Under these circumstances I do not think that is any objection at all.

"The more vital point is the one which was raised in the speech made by the hon. Member from Chittoor. The hon. Member says this is not a public matter. I take up this position, viz., that even in private matters adjournment motions of this kind have been brought forward. There are abundant instances in the reports of the House of Commons to show that private grievances which according to the members making those adjournment motions have been unjustly caused by the Government, were made the subject of adjournment motions. Now it is admitted that there is slander cast against a private member in an official document. If I am given the opportunity of going through the various reports of the House of Commons, I can point out that instances of this nature have been brought forward as adjournment motions. However, it is not necessary for me to take up that extreme position now. All that I am concerned is to show that this adjournment motion has been brought forward because Mr. Kesava Pillai has been slandered in that report in his public capacity as such and not in his private capacity. If hon. Members will turn to that particular paragraph they will satisfy themselves that it is his public capacity that has been taken into consideration by Mr. Courtenay in making his observations. Mr. President, you will kindly bear with me if I read that paragraph from Mr. Courtenay's report:—'In a different manner and with no less disastrous results Mr. Kesava Pillai has sought to undermine the machinery of Government,' (a charge of a graver nature I cannot conceive of being levelled against any man public or private), 'and I do not think that it is any exaggeration to say that his attitude is reflected in the unlawful acts of those whose cause he espouses. Gentlemen who were unwilling to come forward publicly assured me in private that Mr. Kesava Pillai has used toward Sub-Magistrates and other subordinate officials language which is the cause of public scandal and I am convinced that he abused his position.' What position, Sir, may I ask my hon. Friend, is there to which Mr. Courtenay could possibly have taken objection to? Is it not obvious that he refers to his public position? Where is the limit to be drawn to that position? I say that Mr. Courtenay is referring to him as a Member of the Legislative Council and as the Deputy President of the Council. And if it is not this position that Mr. Courtenay is referring to, then what else is it? Sir, what does the public understand by that sentence? What have newspapers understood by that sentence and what has my hon. Friend from Chittoor made out after he has studied that paragraph—he is a good scholar in English, I admit—and what is the position that Mr. Courtenay is referring to? Is it his private

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position as an humble pleader who has not come to the lime light of politics ? Then, Sir, take the Government Order. It says they did not expect it from one from whom more had been expected. Why, what is it that you expect from Mr. Kesava Pillai as an ordinary citizen, as a second grade pleader ? Do you expect this or that from one who has been a member of the Legislative Council for a long time ? "

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I am sorry it is defaming a second-grade pleader if you say that nothing is expected of him."

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I shall just read the sentence from the Government Order : 'The Government have a right to expect greater sense of responsibility'. I ask the hon. the Law Member whether this sentence does not refer to Mr. Kesava Pillai. So long as the Government Order does not state that it does not refer to Mr. Kesava Pillai, I dare say that it does refer to him. Sir, who are the persons from whom we have a right to expect a greater sense of responsibility ? I suppose not from a poor individual but from one who is occupying the position of Deputy President in this House. Sir, we have nothing to do either with Mr. Courtenay or the hon. the Law Member who has issued this Government Order. This Government Order which has been drafted in the English language, it is said, does not refer to Mr. Kesava Pillai in his public position. If it does not refer to him in his public position, in what other capacity does it refer to him ? There are other portions of the report which refer to his private position. I am not going to touch upon them. One of my hon. Friends asked me what the particular paragraph was to which I wanted to refer and I will satisfy him by confining my attention to that particular paragraph where Mr. Kesava Pillai as a public man has been questioned, where his position as a public position has been undermined and where his character has been slandered."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" May I take it that my hon. Friend takes exception to the paragraph just now read ? "

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Yes, it is to that paragraph that I want to confine my attention.

" There is another aspect of the question to which I want to refer. My hon. Friend was good enough to say, when he raised his objection to this motion, that he was asked to do so on the ground that it is not a matter of urgency. I cannot conceive of a more urgent matter than this : the Deputy President, one of our Colleagues, has been libelled, slandered and all sorts of imputations have been cast upon him. Is it not urgent that an adjournment motion should be moved ? I wonder how we can obey his rulings when he presides in that Chair as Deputy President unless those imputations are either confirmed or cleared or apologised for. Do you mean to suggest that this is not a matter of public importance ? I ask what else can be more publicly important ? If I had the matter in my hands, and if the rules had permitted, I would have sent a requisition for a special meeting of the Legislative Council to be called for to consider this point. It is not an ordinary question. This sort of imputation upon the Deputy President of this hon. House cannot be allowed for a single moment to pass unchallenged unless we wholeheartedly confirm the action of the Government or as a body agree that the

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Government were not right in casting these imputations and they were utterly wrong in slandering the Deputy President of this hon. House. The matter is a complicated one. The hon. the Deputy President has been elected unanimously and I do not know whether there can be any other matter which is more urgent than this. I do not know if I can discuss the question further. I do feel that this is a matter of urgent public importance in which a public man has been slandered in a public manner. I do feel therefore that my motion is in order in spite of the points which have been raised and which may also hereafter be raised."

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“Mr. President, the question of order 12-30 p.m. seems to me to be intimately connected with the question of jurisdiction in regard to the motion now under consideration. It seems to me that so far as this House is concerned it cannot arrogate to itself jurisdiction which it does not possess. For, one portion of the resolution deals with the consideration of the question of asking the local Government to expunge particular portions of a record. Hon. Members of this House, at any rate the lawyer section of the House, may be aware of the fact that on the question of expunging objectionable portions of records, there is a considerable diversity of opinion among the various Indian High Courts. So much so that when the Procedure Code was under consideration two years ago with a view to giving a quietus to this conflict of views, a special section was enacted in the Code of Criminal Procedure as section 561-A under which an unlimited jurisdiction was vested in the High Court to deal with cases of this description and to directly expunge objectionable matters from its own records or from pleadings or from the records of courts below, be they of the nature of pleadings or judgment or order. Such a power has been made to inhere in the High Court only quite recently and in the absence of a similar power conferring upon us any jurisdiction in the matter, it seems to me that this Council will not only be wasting its time but will be exceeding its jurisdiction.”

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU :—“If I am not interrupting the hon. Member, will he be good enough to tell us whether the Criminal Procedure Code gives jurisdiction to courts of law or possibly to Government or whether it also gives jurisdiction to us? Where does the Legislative Council obtain its jurisdiction from?”

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“I was only referring to that aspect of the case with a view to carry conviction to the minds of hon. Members that no such jurisdiction vested in the courts till recently and the jurisdiction was only now vested in the highest tribunal of the land and that a similar jurisdiction did not vest in us. I have gone through the Government of India Act, the Rules and Standing Orders of the Legislative Council which do not in my humble judgment invest us with the jurisdiction either express or implied to give a sort of mandate to the Government to call upon some subordinate officer of Government to expunge or to cause the deletion of some objectionable paragraph from its own order or from the report of the authorities. Once the order has issued, in the absence of any special powers inhering in the Council which it is called upon to invoke and exercise with a view to bring some pressure on the Government, I fail to understand how

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we can claim this jurisdiction which does not seem to inhere in us either expressly or by necessary implication. Otherwise it will be setting up a bad precedent if every time some hon. Member of this House is censured by some authority, revenue, judicial or executive, the matter is brought on the floor of the House and the whole question gone into and that considerable discussion is made to centre round the propriety, reasonableness, legality or otherwise of the views of the officer or the Government. Therefore, I shall end as I began by saying that the admissibility of the motion is intimately connected with the question of jurisdiction and unless we are quite certain that this Council has a right to go into that matter and pass a resolution, it seems to me that I will be well advised in requesting you to rule this motion out of order."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"Sir, I am in perfect agreement with my hon. Friend from Chingleput that the point of order regarding the urgency and the non-placing of the papers on the table of the House are of very minor importance. What he considered and I also consider to be a vital factor is this. Is not the transaction that we are asked to review here one primarily of a private character? My hon. Friend rests his case on an extract which he has read to the House from Mr. Courtenay's report in which in the first place the word 'public' is not mentioned. The extract, if I remember right, says that the hon. gentleman abused his position. The contention of my hon. Friend is that though the word 'public' is not there, the suggestion is clear that it was his public position that he had thus abused. And we are asked therefore on this inference to sit in judgment on Mr. Courtenay's report. Even granting that the word 'public' suggests itself whether it is there or not, my point is that there is absolutely no suggestion direct or indirect in that report that the transactions complained of were done by the hon. Member in the discharge of any of his public duties. That is the point that I wish to place before you and before this Council. If these remarks had been made on my hon. Friend Diwan Bahadur Kesava Pillai in connexion with any of his actions as a member of this Council, as a Deputy President of this House, in the discharge of any duties in his public capacity, I can quite understand our resenting aspersions on one ground or another. But supposing a public man does abuse his position but not while in the discharge of his duties as such, how does it cease to be private? That is the point that I wish to place before the House very prominently. I will once again say that we are rather in a difficult position. There is a great deal of sympathy with Mr. Kesava Pillai in this matter. On that subject I do not suppose that any assurance from me is necessary. But here we are asked to sit in judgment over a report drafted by a judicial officer who was deputed for a special purpose—I think this report was made by him in his capacity as a special officer and not as a judicial officer. We have to see whether consistently with the principles of public conduct and the dignity of this Legislative Council, we could take cognizance of transactions which were in my opinion obviously of a private character and not in the discharge of any of his public functions or incidental to the discharge of public functions. I submit this to your ruling, Mr. President, and if you are satisfied that those transactions that were complained of were done by my hon. Friend in the discharge of any of his public functions especially those relating to this

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Council, you will naturally not uphold my contention. But the mere fact that a public man is supposed to have abused his public position does not constitute the transaction a public matter. That is all my submission."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I do not propose to say one word at this stage of the discussion which will have the effect of an attempt to Burke discussion or full inquiry into matters which are comprised in the motion for adjournment which has been made. There are however one or two aspects of this matter which I feel it my duty to place before you, Sir, as the person immediately responsible for deciding that this motion is admissible for discussion. In placing these considerations before you, let me not be understood as saying anything by way of argument that the Government are unwilling to face the fullest possible discussion in this matter or will not face it if it becomes inevitable. Nor must I be understood in saying what I have got to say that the Government have any reason to shrink from the fullest possible publicity that can be shed upon this matter either now or hereafter. But there are one or two constitutional aspects of this question which I think it is necessary that I should place before you, Sir, in my capacity as the Member of Government in charge of the conduct of legislative business. You are perhaps aware, Sir, that one hon. Member of this House is now a defendant in a suit for libel or defamation brought at the instance of certain members of the Police department for an alleged defamatory or libellous statement contained in a question which was disallowed by you, Mr. President, but which he sent to the newspapers. Now that has been made public property. The suit is pending. It is against a Muhammadan member of this Council and the question is whether that gentleman was guilty of a libellous or defamatory statement in the course of a question addressed by him to you which you disallowed but which he sent to the newspapers. Now is this hon. House prepared to adopt this precedent to go into that question and come to the conclusion that the step taken is right or wrong. It may be said, Mr. President, that that affects the public or the legislative character of the member more obviously or more thoroughly than anything that can be said in the present case.”

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ May I point out, Sir, by way of reply. . . ”

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I take it, Sir, that replies are not proper at this stage and with your permission I will go on. Then, Sir, there is another case pertaining to an hon. Member of this House in which the hon. Member has brought to the notice of the Government that he has been called upon to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for something that he did in his capacity as a member of the local board. Now, is this House going to embark on that enquiry whether what he did as a member of the local board is a matter which fell partly within the jurisdiction of his activities as a member of the local board alone or as a public man, the public character connoting membership of the Legislative Council. I am only mentioning these things to you, Sir, for the purpose of showing that if you approach this problem on the footing that the gentleman concerned is a member of this House, you will thereby be starting a precedent which will have very inconvenient consequences. I do not want at this stage to say

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a word with reference to the wider proposition for which my hon. Friend made himself responsible namely that any aspersion, any insinuation against a public man in the Presidency is a competent subject for discussion in this Council so that it may declare that the Government have made a suggestion against such and such a public man which they ought not to make and that they should cancel the insinuation from their administrative report. If that is the proposition for which my hon. Friend wishes to make himself responsible, if that is the proposition to be carried by this House, that is a different matter. The fact may be that a person is a member of this House but was not concerned in particular transactions as a member of the House but in another capacity as a person who identified himself, let us say, with one or other of two contending factions in a particular district or taluk, as one who was a member of a taluk board and did some things or failed to do some things for which he becomes responsible, or as person who sent a question to the Council office which was disallowed and unfortunately was guilty of certain conduct which laid him open to the civil or criminal courts. This is the most important point which you have to decide, whether the matter is competent to be brought before the House. If this hon. House is desirous of arrogating to itself or claiming jurisdiction to say that any imputation against a public man contained in a public record or Government document is one which can attract the censure or the remarks of this House, that is a position, Sir, which we will not easily assent to. I am speaking not on my own behalf but on behalf of the whole Government when I say that the Government of Madras are not anxious to Burke discussion on this matter and that they are anxious to shed as much publicity as possible, even more if necessary, than has already been given to this matter."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"In connexion with 12-45 p.m. the two instances mentioned by the hon. the Law Member, I have only to bring it to the notice of this House this one difference, namely, that in the two cases mentioned by him, one is a police suit against a member of this House and the other is an impending prosecution against a member of this House. It is easily conceivable that those that were affected have got their remedies in the ordinary courts of law; but where a Government passes an order, it is clear that the Members of Government are protected by certain Acts, and it is impossible for any citizen or any subject of His Majesty to go to a court of law. That is the law as I understand it. No Member of Government is sued in a court of law for the acts done by him in the discharge of his duties, done in Government capacity. However, Sir, that is the difference between the two.

"One other point, Sir, and it is this; that we have a precedent, to be found in Ireland. When certain persons were killed in Ireland, a committee was appointed to inquire into the conduct of Mr. Parnell, though Mr. Parnell was himself a member of the House. I should like to know how this case differs from that."

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"I have one difficulty, Mr. President. Supposing we pass the resolution and Mr. Courtenay declines to expunge the matter, what will be the position. The report is that of Mr. Courtenay and not that of Government."

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* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I may at once answer my hon. Friend from Coimbatore. I take it that the object of this motion is to ask the Government and not Mr. Courtenay, to expunge something from his report. It is not open to ask whether they will do it, or whether they could do it. That is a different matter.”

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ I would only add, Sir, that with reference to the illustrations the Law Member has cited, in regard to matters sub-judice, this House has no jurisdiction.”

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ The one is in the courts, the other is a private notice sent by a particular department or rather by one officer to a person to show cause why he should not be prosecuted. It has not gone to the courts at all.”

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ As regards the second, there is nothing that the hon. Member can complain of. It is only a question of showing cause whether a thing should or should not be done. The hon. Member may be justified in his position and the Government may not be in a position to ask him to show further cause. As regards the other point, I shall point out that these are not judicial proceedings of any kind as my hon. Friend has pointed out. So far as the Government order is concerned, the person affected by the order has no remedy at all.”

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—“ I would just like to ask, with your permission, my hon. Friend from Chingleput whether he would like to amend this motion, so that it is not against all the remarks that were passed against and the reflections cast on the hon. Member but only to the particular paragraph pointed out. I thought I could raise this question after your decision on the point of order.”

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ I am glad that the hon. Member raised this point now. I have overlooked certain observations made by the hon. the Law Member which I failed to reply to. He referred to factions and heads of factions, and I do not wish to say anything on that point. These questions will be discussed on a resolution that has been tabled. I have not the time or opportunity to go into that, but I shall make my motion definite, if necessary by saying that the passages I want to be expunged are these: The paragraph in Mr. Courtenay's report which begins with “ There is another aspect of his activities on which I must lay greater stress ” and ends with “ Mr. Hamilton has characterised the explanation as unsatisfactory ”. That is the only paragraph in Mr. Courtenay's report that I am concerned with. I have nothing to do with the local factions in this motion. I have nothing to do with the merits or demerits of Timma Reddi's or Chinna Rappa Reddi's faction. I have nothing to do with whether Mr. Kesava Pillai in his public or private capacity identified himself with this party or identified himself to the same or greater extent with the other party. These are not relevant matters at all to the debate that I am going to raise, if I am allowed an opportunity of moving this motion this afternoon. I am only concerned with the reflections cast on a public worker in his public capacity—that is how I understand the language of Mr. Courtenay's report. Aware as I am, that there are differences of opinion on the merits of the question of punitive police and on the merits of

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(g) The Act (I of 1925) does not apply to Jain Religious Endowments. There appears to be no necessity to appoint a Jain as Commissioner.

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—“ May I ask the hon. the Minister, with reference to clause (b), if it is open to the members of the Religious Endowments Board to inspect temples on their own motion ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ Yes ; I think so.”

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—“ Do not the commissioners draw travelling allowance ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ Yes ; they draw travelling allowance when they go on tour.”

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO :—“ With reference to answer to clause (g), viz., ‘ there appears to be no necessity to appoint a Jain as Commissioner ’, does the hon. the Minister know that a number of Hindu temples in South Kanara are controlled by Jains ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ Yes ; there are such temples.”

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO :—“ Is there no necessity to appoint a Jain as Commissioner ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ There is no necessity to appoint a Jain as Commissioner.”

Village Panchayats.

Employment of non-depressed classes sweepers in Narayanavaram.

* 111 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government are aware that the Registrar-General of Panchayats objected to the village panchayat of Narayanavaram employing non-depressed classes sweepers for the three Brahman streets at the extra cost of the tax-payers ?

A.—The answer is in the negative.

Depressed classes sweepers in Narayanavaram.

* 112 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the members of the depressed classes (scavenging classes) are now being prevented from sweeping the public Brahman streets by the Brahman residents of Narayanavaram, Chittoor district ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the members of the depressed classes (scavenging classes) were sweeping the Brahman streets in Narayanavaram, for the past six years without any obstruction whatever from the Brahman residents of Narayanavaram ;

(c) whether after the Government Order, dated 25th August 1924, passed by the Government throwing open all public roads, streets, wells tanks, etc., such oppression is being caused by the Brahmins of the village ;

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ I do not know why it should not be taken up tomorrow. It is a mere accident that much Government business has not been done to-day. If this is taken up to-morrow, it is probable that feelings may get smoothed.”

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ I am not anxious that the motion should be taken up to-day; for some friends have told me that they have not got a copy of Mr. Courtenay's report or of the Government Order I think it is only fair to them that they should be given time to go through the report and that this motion should be taken up to-morrow, because these are records that have not been circulated to Members of the House. They have simply taken it from the newspapers. Otherwise I am perfectly willing to have it to-day.”

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ If this matter should go to vote, we should have the full strength. If the matter is to come up to-morrow, from the point of view of Government and not from a personal standpoint, I should say that there are some commercial gentlemen here who will find it difficult to be present to-morrow, as it is mail day. It will be therefore convenient if it is taken up to-day or on Friday.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I am sorry I am unable to take a vote of this House upon this question. It is left to my discretion and all things considered, I think we shall have to go on with it to-day at 2-30 p.m.

“ If hon. Members wish that any particular passages of Mr. Courtenay's report should be printed for their use, I shall ask the Secretary to do so at once.”

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—“ It will be better if Government can distribute copies of the report and the order thereon.”

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ If there are spare copies, I shall see that they are distributed. I think hon. Members of this House had a copy of Mr. Courtenay's report.”

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—“ No, not the report.”

IV

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

(1)

The Secretary then laid on the table copies of the following orders :—

^a (i) G.O. No. 810, Development, dated 2nd June 1925, regarding the Audit Reports of the Chenat Nair Forest Scheme for 1922-23 and 1923-24.

^b (ii) G.O. No. 907, Development, dated 23rd June 1925, recording the Audit Report on Forests—Mount Stuart Working Circle—for 1923-24.

^b (iii) G.O. No. 942, Development, dated 30th June 1925, recording the Audit Report of the Fruit Preserving Institute, Coonoor, for the quarter ending 31st December 1924.

^c (iv) G.O. No. 946, Development, dated 3rd July 1925, recording Accounts and Audit Report of Fisheries—Cannery—for the quarter ending 31st December 1924.

^d (v) G.O. No. 955, Development, dated 3rd July 1925, recording the balance sheet of the Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut, for the quarter ending 31st December 1924.

^a Placed on the Editors' Table

^b Printed as Appendix XII on pages 272-278 infra.

^c Printed as Appendix XIII on pages 278-285 infra.

^d Printed as Appendix XIV on pages 285-292 infra.

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(2)

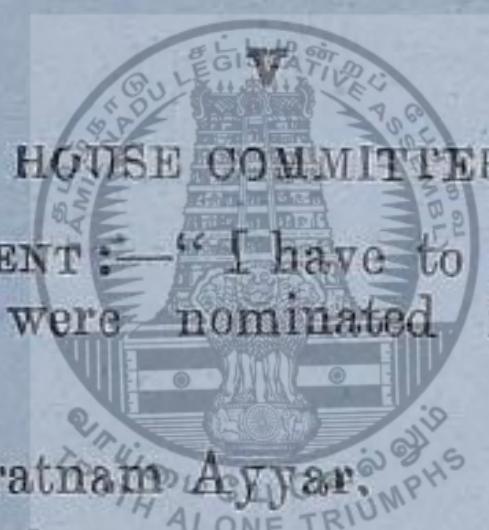
* The Secretary laid on the table copies of Government Orders relating to authorization of expenditure by His Excellency the Governor under section 72-D (2) (b) of the Government of India Act.

(3)

¹ With reference to the answer given to the supplementary question to question No. 51 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 4th February 1925, the Secretary laid on the table a copy of the note on the restoration of the Periyapalaiyam anicut across the Noyyil and the surplus channel leading therefrom.

(4)

^g With reference to the answer given to clause (b) of question No. 349 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 4th March 1925, the Secretary laid on the table a copy of the notification calling for tenders for the construction of the New Coleroon bridge at Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.



HOUSE COMMITTEE.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I have to inform the House that the following six gentlemen were nominated for election to the House Committee :—

- (1) Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
- (2) „ P. Anjaneyulu.
- (3) „ M. Ratnaswami.
- (4) „ L. C. Guruswami.
- (5) „ Hamid Sultan Marakkayar.
- (6) „ P. T. Rajan.

“ As the number of candidates nominated for election is equal to the number of vacancies to be filled, namely six, I hereby declare the above gentlemen to be duly elected under Regulation II (4) of the Regulations for the holding of elections by means of the single transferable vote. Under Standing Order 80, I have nominated Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar and Diwan Bahadur P. Ethirajulu Nayudu to be members of the Committee.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ Sir, I do not know if I will be in order if I just ask for information as to whether it has been 1 p.m. decided that we should sit on Saturday or not, after the observation made by the hon. the Law Member. You said yesterday that the non-official business would go on tomorrow and the day after.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I shall be able to state it before we adjourn for lunch.”

^e Printed as Appendix XV on pages 292-293 infra.

^f Printed as Appendix XVI on page 293 infra.

^g Printed as Appendix XVII on pages 293-294 infra,

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VI

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1925-26—*cont.*

Grant XXV—*cont.*

The debate on Grant No. XXV regarding Fisheries was then resumed.

* Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I congratulate the hon. the Minister for Development for having come forward now at least with the demand for a sum of Rs. 34,100 for the purpose of purchasing a trawler. Sir, this question has been pending before the Government for the past three or four years; and if I am informed correctly, in the year 1923 when the Government wanted to get down a Danish-cutter fitted with a ‘Thornycraft engine’ and seine nets for deep-sea fishing, plans and sketches were sent to the High Commissioner for India, but instead of getting down the vessel the description of which was supplied by the Government of Madras, they got down the “Sea-scout”. I am told that what happened was this, that “Sea-scout” a sea-going vessel which was ready for sale was bought by the High Commissioner for India instead of getting a vessel made according to the specifications and sketches already sent to him and while correspondence regarding the purchase of “Sea-scout” was passing between the High Commissioner and Government of Madras, he bought up the nets and despatched them to India and this is what I call putting the cart before the horse. The nets came several months before the vessel arrived in India. When the vessel arrived in India, Captain Cribb who is an expert in these matters was asked to conduct experiments in deep-sea fishing on the West Coast but he could not take the vessel from the port of Cochin into deep waters so much so that he had to give up the question of conducting experiments by this vessel. It seems to me that the object of the Government in conducting deep-sea fishing could not be achieved because the vessel “Sea-scout” bought by the Government could not bear the weight of the nets inside the vessel and move about. Sir, I know Captain Cribb is an expert in deep-sea fishing and it was he who introduced deep-sea fishing in Japan and also on the Danish Coast. I am told that the Japanese are making fortunes out of this business, and there is no reason why we in Southern India could not have such successful experiments conducted if only we had the vessel and nets which the Director of Fisheries wanted the High Commissioner to buy and send. Now, Sir, though the vessel was found to be useless and the experiments were given up for a time, it does not mean that we should give up deep-sea fishing altogether. I am extremely in favour of conducting experiments in deep sea fishing. All that I have to say is this. We had a wrong vessel instead of the Danish cutter, and I find from the provision here that the hon. the Minister for Development is going to purchase a trawler. I would very strongly urge that this vessel may be utilized not only for the purpose of deep-sea fishing but also for the purpose of transporting salt, because we find just at a time the Government of India reduced the tax on salt from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 1-4-0, the Government of Madras have enhanced the issue price of fish-curing salt from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 2-8-0 per bag, thus causing great inconvenience, loss and suffering to the poor fisherfolk and fish-curers on the west coast. They were conducting their curing operations with salt earth and Government told them that they could supply them with salt without any duty. This practice

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of curing fish with Government salt continued till April 1924. From April 1924 the Government raised the price of salt from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 2-8-0 without telling the curers a word of what the Government were going to do. The Government had to do so, it is said, for two reasons. The Government said that they could not meet the full establishment charges and secondly that they could not supply duty-free salt, transport charges of which was so very heavy and as the Government have suffered a loss of Rs. 1,03,500 in the year 1922-1923. Now, if we have a trawler which would in a way help us in reducing the salt transport charges, the fishermen may thereby expect a reduction in the issue price of salt. That is my second point. My third point is this. If we have this vessel, it will be very easy to conduct experiments in deep-sea fishing and will serve the purpose of finding out the breeding and feeding places of various important fishes such as mackerel and sardines; that will be one way of increasing the wealth of the fisher folk on the west coast. In this connexion, I would like to say that the importance of scientific research in relation to fishing industry can never be overrated and it is a matter for congratulation that the Fisheries Department is running a research station at West Hill on the Malabar coast. The problems tackled are apparently the mysterious migrations of sardines and mackerel, the two most industrially important fishes of the coast. Incidentally their life histories are being traced. Nearly four years are over since the work commenced and, though a vast amount of useful data have been accumulated, a bulletin entitled 'A contribution to the life history of the Sardine' is the only work published. The information contained in it is not anything new to the intelligent fishermen though, of course, what remained formerly as mere surmises have now been verified scientifically. It also emphasises the necessity of pushing through the investigation soon to enable the fisher community to enjoy the fruits of the commercial application of scientific research. The initial mistake lay in the officers staying ashore waiting for the shoals to come. Instead of their following the shoals, the method is reversed and hence the waste of time and absence of definite information regarding the feeding and breeding grounds of the fish. What is required is a floating laboratory where research can be continuously carried on irrespective of the proximity or otherwise of the shoals to the coast. The microscopic examination of water samples, etc., could be continued there and the results would be more satisfactory as the samples are taken from the localities where fish abound and not otherwise as now. The fishing experiments in deep sea can safely be combined with the work of research with advantageous results to both. The feeding and breeding grounds are sure to be located and the receipts accruing from fishing may perhaps even pay the whole of the expenses of this undertaking.

"Hence I make an appeal to the hon. the Minister for Development to buy a vessel for deep-sea fishing which can also have accommodation for research work as well as transport of salt and inspection of the Laccadives and other islands which the Government of Madras have to conduct every year paying very heavy charges for chartering other vessels, as also for the inspection of pearl and chank fisheries. These are my points, Sir, and I very heartily welcome the proposal which has now been placed before the House by the hon. the Minister for Development, and I would make this special appeal that the vessel which he is going to purchase now might have

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all the accommodation and convenience for the other purposes which I have now narrated. Well, Sir, at a sitting of the Advisory Committee for Fisheries and Industries, I remember that they came to the conclusion that the "Sea-scout", the condemned vessel should be auctioned. I do not know whether the vessel is still existing or whether the Government put it to auction; if so, I wish to know what amount it actually fetched in the auction. With these words, instead of moving the reduction of Rs. 100 of which I gave notice, I request that the hon. the Minister do consider all the points I have just now laid before the House."

At this stage, Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu rose to speak on the motion.

Khan Bahadur HAJI ABDULLA HAJI QUASIM SAHIB (from the chair):—
"No motion for reduction has been made."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Sir, I want your ruling as to whether, when the main motion before the House is one for sanctioning a grant, Members cannot speak on it. No doubt, one of the Members of this House had given notice of a motion for reduction and he has not moved it. But is it not still open to the Members of this House to make any remarks which are otherwise relevant to the original motion before it is finally put? I submit that any Member is at perfect liberty, subject to your ruling, to make any observation supporting or opposing or modifying the grant."

* Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN:—"I understand that Capt. Cribb, the gentleman whom the Government of Madras is going to engage for the purpose of conducting these deep-sea fishing experiments, is an expert in making nets. I know, as a matter of fact, that the Government of Madras had got down a net-making machine in the year 1912, after paying a very large amount; it is about Rs. 13,000 or Rs. 15,000—I am speaking subject to correction. The machine has not made even a single mesh of net. If we engage the abovenamed officer, we can utilize his services for working the net-making machine and thus make large quantities of nets. So, if Capt. Cribb is to be appointed as the officer in charge of trawler, it will be equally advantageous to us to utilize his services in making nets by means of the machine which is now lying idle at Tanur since 1912."

Diwan Babadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU:—"Just for my information and that of hon. Members of this House, I wish to know whether the hon. the Development Minister has been very cautious this time so as not to make the same sort of mistake as was committed last time, that is, purchasing an unsuitable vessel on which much money has been wasted. That is the information I want."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Sir, I am for opposing the motion for this supplementary grant, and for these reasons. Like the Department of Industries, the Department of Fisheries has been of very little use to the public and since we lost the hold of the wise hand of Sir Frederick Nicholson there has been a lot of something fishy about the administration of the department (Laughter.) There has been a lot of muddling through and blundering in the 1-15 p.m. administration of the Fisheries Department, and Government have now lost a large amount in a vessel which is not found to be serviceable. What guarantee is there that we shall not get another vessel which may also not prove suitable? The hon. the Minister has

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not explained to us that there will not be any such danger. But he has spoken about the views of experts. We have a couple of experts in the department and we had an importation of expert fishery officers, and we have only found that all these experts have committed blunders. I want to know from the hon. the Minister what he is going to do with the old vessel which has cost Rs. 23,000 and whether we can expect at least a thousand rupees by selling it in the market. As a matter of policy and principle, I am against spending any more money in adventures for experimental purposes which in the past, especially after Sir Frederick Nicholson was relieved of his duties of supervision over the Fisheries Department, have proved failures. Having regard to those blunders in the past, if we again vote any more money on these experiments, I am afraid it will prove unwise and foolish as in the past. The House is well aware that the Retrenchment Committee proposed the abolition of the Fisheries Department and recommended that several important concerns should be transferred to particular ports who would take better care of those concerns. In regard to pearl fisheries, I am sure that the Port Officer who knows the ins and outs and the history of these fisheries will be able to take better care of them. I am afraid that the fisher-people of Tuticorin have got a great grievance against the department for prohibiting fishing for about fifty miles around which even the Ceylon Government which is more concerned and more interested in this matter have not done. I do not know for whose benefit this sort of meddling with the ancient rights of the people is done. That is a matter which also requires to be enquired into. For these reasons, I would insist and urge upon this House that the Fisheries Department should not be allowed to venture into new enterprises of this sort costing enormous sums of money, about which the hon. the Minister has not assured us that they will not land us in wasteful expenditure in the future. Unless he gives that assurance to us and places figures and details as to whether this money will be wisely spent by experts, not by experts in the sense we had them in the past, but experts who have real knowledge of the conditions in India and Ceylon and around, we ought not to vote this amount."

* Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN :—“I just heard the hon. Member from South Kanara saying that the Fisheries Department had been working at a loss. From the published reports, I find last year there has been a profit of Rs. 40,000 if only the expenses under education had been debited to the Education Department. The expenses incurred in connexion with educating the fishers ought to be borne by the Education Department, and in that case the Fisheries Department would have shown a clear profit.”

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“If mercantile audit is applied, I am sure we shall find not a mere loss but a dead loss, a very serious loss. If you apply some sort of old audit, you may show a big profit (laughter). If the capital account is taken from the beginning and the profits reckoned on that basis, I am sure the House will find that there has been a bad loss. I think the Retrenchment Committee has pointed out that there has been no profit whatsoever in the past year considering the interest on capital sunk, etc. It is a matter of concern to us, Mr. President, that these two departments of Industries and Fisheries have cost us enormous amounts with hardly any benefit to the public. Very little has been done in training apprentices in various industries. I know how many hindrances and difficulties

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we have got in admitting our boys into the Chaliyam Canning Factory. Very few people know the art of canning or preserving fish in a scientific method. The Industries Department to be useful should turn out a large number of skilled workmen and train a large number of apprentices. From the figures furnished I have not found more than a dozen or two dozen people trained in these fisheries industries. So I wish to impress upon this House that we should negative this demand to show our disapproval, so that the Government may come forward again with more detailed figures and with a better explanation of their future policy."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Yesterday, we swallowed such a large amount as Rs. 1·27 lakhs, but we are straining ourselves to-day at this small amount. It only shows that the House wishes to have some reason for its approval or disapproval of these measures, or perhaps as the lunch hour is approaching we are getting fond of talking of fish. (Laughter.) But the difficulty about it is that there has been so much reluctance to readily sanction away thousands of rupees as we have been doing in other matters, simply because it is a matter unfortunately concerning the experts, and whenever it is suggested by experts that a trawler or some other thing should be purchased you and I do not understand anything except that some old rotten thing is to be sold by somebody and that somebody is going to be obliged. And when the vessel last purchased for about Rs. 40,000 by the High Commissioner, probably on the advice or at the instigation of some expert in England, came here, it could only adorn the port but could not leave it. That was the position of the trawler or whatever the transport mechanism that was purchased at a cost of over Rs. 36,000 of the tax-payers’ money is called. Now, we want to buy another trawler. Unfortunately the transaction looks fishy. We want to buy a second-hand trawler. Therefore, before the House votes away another Rs. 40,000 of the rate-payers’ money, we ought to be assured that we are not going to oblige anybody who is going to sell us an useless trawler.

“ The hon. Member Mr. Gopalan wants the trawler to be a sort of maid of all work ; it has to be useful for deep sea fishing, for transport, etc. These are matters on which the hon. the Minister can no more give any opinion than I can. I think it better therefore that the hon. the Minister should come forward later on with fuller information as to the real expert who was at the bottom of this recommendation to purchase a second-hand trawler, information as to why a first-hand trawler, a more unsuspecting thing, cannot be got for the money we are going to pay and as to whether we are going to get anything out of the old wreck which adorns the port of Cochin. When the hon. the Minister is able to give fuller information which will carry conviction to the House, I think the House will readily sanction something like Rs. 40,000 of the rate-payers’ money.”

Mr. GHOSH MIAN SAHIB :—“ Sir, I wish to oppose this grant. The demand for Rs. 44,300 consists of two items, one an item of Rs. 10,200 for pearl fisheries, and another of Rs. 34,100 for purchase of a trawler for conducting deep sea fishing experiments, and for the purpose of engaging a master fisherman to conduct the experiments. I wish especially to oppose the second item. The trawler is said to cost about Rs. 32,000 ; secondly, in order to bring this trawler from England to India it costs about Rs. 16,320 ; for the customs duty a sum of Rs. 3,200 has to be wasted, and another item

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of Rs. 4,140 goes by way of payment to Captain Cribb at the rate of Rs. 690 per mensem as his pay. My submission is that this extraordinary amount of Rs. 34,100 for the purchase of trawler in order to carry on experiments, as the Government has said, is unnecessary. The experiment which the Government is anxious to make is to raise the bed or the source of sardines and another kind of fish which were frequenting the Malabar coast and which have disappeared during the last two years. I think there should be a greater anxiety on the part of Government to keep a contented service and to adopt measures to decrease unemployment than to spend money on items like this for which a large sum of Rs. 34,100 has been demanded from us for the purpose of carrying out experiments on sardines and other kinds of fish in the West Coast. Again, Sir, in the year 1923, the Government spent a large sum of £2,700 for the purchase of a sea-going vessel, called the 'Sea-Scout', and we were told at the end of that year that the ship was found unfit for carrying on the campaign of deep-sea fishing owing to the unsuitability of the vessel for the purpose. The ship was put up for sale and it did not bring any price. And Captain Cribb's services were dispensed with, and now he is to be re-employed for the purpose of experimenting with another trawler at such a cost as Rs. 690 per mensem, and this extraordinarily large demand for Rs. 34,100 has been put before us. We do not know what the running cost would be, and we do not know what the improvements necessary to carry out the other purpose to which this vessel will be put to will come to. Under the circumstances, I think it is not necessary to vote such a large sum as Rs. 34,100 on these trivial experiments."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT (who just then resumed the chair said):— "I understand that this motion has been going on till now, and I shall ask the hon. the Minister to reply before putting this to the vote."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"This is a matter of serious importance, a matter of principle and policy for the future, and I think this may be held over until the next official day. We have not had occasion to discuss this matter during the budget debate, and so we want to take this opportunity for a full discussion on the matter."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am sorry I had not the benefit of hearing the hon. Members who spoke on this motion. Do I understand that they are anxious to continue the discussion on another day?"

Rao Bahadur CRUZ FERNANDEZ :—"You may allot us ten minutes when we meet after lunch."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I do not think that this is the last item on which the hon. Minister comes before the House for a grant 1-30 p.m. on this head. I believe the same question would be raised in another connexion. I shall now put the grant to the vote of the House."

The Demand was then put to the House and declared carried. Mr. J. A. Saldanha demanded a poll.

After the division bell was rung and before the poll began, * Mr. J. A. Saldanha said :—"Sir, may I raise one point of order? In this matter it was clearly taken for granted that no further discussion was necessary. But more than one member has signified his intention to speak on the motion. The matter is one of special importance."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Judging from the tenor of the House, I thought the House was anxious to proceed with the vote. Also, having put the question to the House we have no other thing to do than to proceed with the vote.”

A poll was then taken with the following result :—

Ayes.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 25. Hony. Lieutenant Madurai. |
| 2. “ Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 26. Mr. T. Mallesappa. |
| 3. “ Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 27. “ B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 4. “ Mr. T. E. Moir. | 28. “ P. C. Muttu Chettiar. |
| 5. “ Diwan Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai. | 29. “ B. Obaleappa. |
| 6. “ Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. | 30. “ K. Prabhakaran Tampan. |
| 7. the Raja of Panagal. | 31. “ G. Premayya. |
| 8. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar. | 32. “ K. Raghuchandra Bellal. |
| 9. “ E. W. Legh. | 33. “ B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 10. “ G. T. Boag. | 34. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai. |
| 11. “ G. T. H. Bracken. | 35. Mr. C. Gopala Menon. |
| 12. Muhammad Abdulla Ghatala Sahib. | 36. “ P. Sagaram. |
| 13. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar. | 37. “ K. Sitarama Reddi. |
| 14. Rao Sahib T. C. Tangavelu Pillai | 38. “ Chavadi K. Subramania Pillai. |
| 15. Rai Bahadur Sir K. Venkatareddi Nayudu. | 39. Rao Sahib P. V. S. Sundaramurti. |
| 16. Mr. P. K. S. A. Arumuga Nadar | 40. Diwan Bahadur W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar. |
| 17. “ A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar. | 41. Mr. K. Venkatachala Padayachi. |
| 18. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. | 42. “ T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. |
| 19. Rao Sahib P. V. Gopalan. | 43. Hamid Sultan Marakkayar. |
| 20. Mr. L. C. Guruswami. | 44. “ Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur. |
| 21. Rao Bahadur K. Krishnaswami Nayudu. | 45. “ Qadir Muhi-nd-din Sahib. |
| 22. Mr. J. Kuppuswami. | 46. Khan Bahadur P. Kablif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur. |
| 23. Raja of Kurupam | 47. Mr. Moidu Sahib Bahadur. |
| 24. Mr. R. Madanagopal Nayudu. | 48. Diwan Bahadur K. Suryanarayananamurti Nayudu. |

Noes.

| | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju. | 10. Mr. H. Peddi Raju. |
| 2. Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu. | 11. “ G. Rameswara Rao. |
| 3. Mr. J. A. Saldanha. | 12. “ M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar. |
| 4. “ P. C. Venkatapati Raju. | 13. “ M. Sitayya. |
| 5. “ T. Adinarayana Chettiar. | 14. “ Ghouse Mian Sahib. |
| 6. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. | 15. “ R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 7. Mr. K. Koti Reddi. | 16. “ V. C. Wellingiri Gounder. |
| 8. “ C. Maruthavanam Pillai. | 17. “ B. Venkatratnam. |
| 9. “ V. Pantulu Ayyar. | |

The motion was carried and the Grant made, 48 hon. Members voting for the motion and 17 hon. Members against.

VII

DURATION OF THE COUNCIL SITTINGS.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I have now to announce to the House whether there will be a sitting of the House on Saturday. Since it has now become inevitable that the House should sit for one or two more days after Friday next in order to get through the official business the bulk of which is still left over, and since there are certain committees sitting on Saturday, I wish to know whether hon. Members would like to sit on Saturday for the business of the House.”

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU :—“ May I mention one thing, Sir ? We having had the least intention that the House would continue the sitting even on Saturday certain conferences have been arranged to com-

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off on Saturday. It is now too late to make other arrangements because there are only four days intervening. I would therefore request the House to look into that aspect also. We can perhaps sit on Monday and if necessary on Tuesday also."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" Sir, the meeting of the Council was announced long ago to take place on the 18th onwards. I do not think any gentlemen is right in anticipating that the work of the Council would be closed in four days. That is all that I can say."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think, that, after one or two similar cases that we have had in the past, it is not right for me to adjourn for a day merely to enable one or other party to have a conference. But if the House as a whole agrees and particularly as it is a question of a Saturday, I should certainly adjourn for the Saturday. But seeing the very inchoate state of business now, I do not know if hon. Members would be particularly inconvenienced."

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I have only to say this much. It is practically certain that the official business cannot be finished in a single day. If therefore, it cannot be finished on Saturday, it does not seem that hon. Members would be at any great disadvantage or that any serious inconvenience would be caused by our sitting on Monday and Tuesday without sitting on Saturday. If it is a question of our sitting on Saturday and finishing our business, that is a quite different matter. It is now practically certain that we cannot do that and I would therefore ask the House to consider whether we may not adjourn on Friday."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" From the point of view of the public as also from our own point of view it would cause much inconvenience. If we sit on Saturday and go on with the business as much as we can, we can expect to go home one day earlier. Also, why should we waste the tax-payer's money by having no sittings on Saturday ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have to take into consideration also the fact that hon. Members have had no notice that the House would continue for a long time. In that case I should have communicated that matter to hon. Members and probably they have come with the expectation that the sitting would be over on Saturday. Unless something happens between now and Saturday next I should be inclined to adjourn on Friday as usual till Saturday morning.

" The House will now adjourn for lunch and meet again at 2-30 p.m."

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.)

III.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION REGARDING MR. COURTENAY'S REPORT ON GOOTY PUNITIVE POLICE.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The House will now debate on the motion of Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar :

'That the business of the House be adjourned to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the question of expunging from the published records the remarks made against and the reflections cast on an hon. Member of this House in the report of Mr. Courtenay and the Government Order thereon.'

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"Under Standing Order 23, the debate has to terminate automatically at 5 p.m. and thereafter no question can be put, and no speech during the debate shall exceed fifteen minutes in duration provided that it shall be within the discretion of the President to allow the mover and the Government Member answering him to exceed the said limit of time.

"The time limit will be strictly enforced in the case of hon. Members with the exception of those specified in the Standing Order."

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, I have invited the House this afternoon to discuss a matter of the utmost gravity in so far as it concerns the dignity of this House and the dignity of its members. I want to assure the House that it has not been without considerable deliberation, not without a great deal of anxiety either, that I have ventured to make this motion. I have been impressed, I confess it quite candidly, with the gravity of the problem which I have ventured to tackle. I should have been, indeed, pleased if some one much better qualified than myself, in experience, in public life and in the dedication of his services to the country, were to have come forward to make this motion. I should indeed have been much better satisfied if some one who had greater experience of parliamentary practice and procedure and of the dignity of this House were to have come forward to make this motion. I have ventured only because I was impelled by a compelling sense of duty that it was up to me to take up this question.

"I must also preface my remarks by another observation. I have made this motion without any sense of party feeling; I wish to assure members on all sides of the House that I have approached this question merely as a Member of the Legislative Council and merely because another fellow Member of the Legislative Council is involved in the matter. I hope I am not biased by any personal considerations either of the one or the other, much less any consideration of party. In the few remarks that I shall make this afternoon I shall as far as possible try to eschew every consideration, every matter which would smack even in the remotest degree of party politics. And if I fail in any particular respect, I appeal to hon. Members to put it not to any intention on my part to override the limitations which I have put forward myself, but to the weakness on my advocacy.

"I have also to make another matter perfectly clear in this connexion. The punitive police at Gooty, the imposition of it, the modification of the order by Government, the appointment of the special officer, the circumstances under which that appointment was made, and the mass of evidence that was collected by the special officer, have all occurred at a time when I was absent. I had not the opportunity, except by reading the extracts here and there, of following this enquiry. I have not tried to identify myself with either one side of the case or another side of the case, and to a certain extent my absence from this country during the whole of that period has placed me in a specially favourable position, and I thought that was one of the considerations which would justify my venturing on the debate this afternoon.

"I have also to say that in making this motion, I shall strictly eschew all considerations relating to factions in Gooty, or to the necessity of the imposition of punitive police or otherwise. I have nothing to do with either the

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one party or the other party in Gooty or elsewhere. The merits or demerits of that question, that amount of blame that has to be attached to the one section or the other or both, the question how far punitive police was deserved by any particular set of villages or any class of people or any section or community, all these questions will have to be discussed on another occasion and in reference to another resolution. These have nothing to do with the motion I have brought before the House. And I want hon. Members on all sides of the House to remember that these are not questions which I am going to touch upon, and so I appeal to hon. Members to eschew these questions. We have nothing to do with the desirability of imposing punitive police ; on this occasion, we have nothing to do with the factions that have been the unfortunate characteristic feature of Anantapur social and public life during the past some years. We are only concerned with certain aspersions that have been made against an individual member of the Legislative Council, and concerned with the circumstances under which those were made and the evidence or justification for those aspersions. I want to go one little step further. I am aware, and there is no use disguising the fact, that communal riots and communal dissensions have been the normal feature of the history of the period that has been exposed by the enquiry. I cannot disguise from myself the fact that particular communities have ranged themselves on this side of the question or that side of the question. I want to assure the Members of the House that I have nothing to do with those communal struggles.

" There is only one other matter to which I shall refer in my prefatory remarks. It has been brought out, it has been alleged and there have been several statements made by responsible gentlemen, that the authorities in the district have taken a partisan view of the matter, that they have joined one side or the other. I have nothing to do with that either ; and I do not think any member in this House speaking on this motion is for a moment justified in dragging those considerations into the discussion. Those are questions with which this motion does not deal at all. You may have your own opinions on this matter. I know, and I am more than aware, that when questions are taken up in a very serious manner, there is bound to be excitement, there is bound to be sentiment, there is bound to be strong feeling. Keep your strong feelings for another occasion. We have nothing to do with them. The district authorities may be as bad as some represent, or they may be angels as some others represent. We have nothing to do with them. This does not come within the consideration of my question. The different parties that go up to make the enquiry do not come into our consideration. The long paragraphs which Mr. Courtenay has written about the factions and the identification of the gentlemen with one or other of them have nothing to do with it. Therefore I want to narrow the discussion strictly to the small limits which I indicated this morning to my learned friend there (the hon. the Law Member) and I want this House to consider only on that basis whether there is any justification for the views expressed in that portion. In saying this, I have to guard myself against one possible criticism. I have confined your attention to only one paragraph not because other portions of the report should not be read and should not be commented on or because I want to avoid any reference to those portions of the report because it is unfavourable to any

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possible contention that I am putting forward. The criticism that a paragraph removed from its context and read by itself may not express the whole truth is a criticism which is fair. But in this particular case, according to my reading of the report, the other paragraphs have no bearing on this question. I am dealing with the question that a member of the Legislative Council has been accused of using his public position for certain purposes. So far as I can gather from a perusal of the report, that accusation is made only in one paragraph. The evidence relating to that accusation is self-contained in that paragraph. The inferences drawn from the facts are also contained in the paragraph. It is only because Mr. Courtenay has been good enough to put in a handy and compendious form his reasons for the accusation made against Mr. Kesava Pillai and has therein drawn his inferences from those facts that I wish to confine myself to that paragraph. But, as I have said, I do not want to be accused of being guilty of having extracted a paragraph out of its context and twisted its proper and legitimate meaning. If any hon. Member of this House can say to me from reading Mr. Courtenay's report or any relevant portion thereof that some other portion of the report has a bearing on this particular extract, and may modify my deductions and inferences, I am willing to be corrected. So far as my knowledge of English goes, so far as a careful study of the report over and over again goes, I feel that this particular paragraph is the only paragraph relevant to the question and I shall, in fairness to myself, in fairness to Mr. Courtenay, in fairness to Government and in fairness to all Members of the House, confine myself to that particular paragraph.

"Now, Sir, I come to the paragraph, and I want to read it in full. Though I am aware that almost every Member of the House has read it, I beg the pardon of the House for taking up a little portion of their time in reading this. It is at page 8 of the Government Order that has been circulated by the kindness of the Government officials, to all Members of the House. About the middle of that page, he says :

'There is another aspect of his activities on which I must lay still greater stress. As I understand it, the gravamen of the charge against Chinnarappa Reddi is that he has arrogated to himself powers and privileges which no private citizen can be permitted to enjoy in a civilized state. In a different manner, but with no disastrous results, Mr. Kesava Pillai has sought to undermine the machinery of Government ; and I do not think that it is any exaggeration to say that his attitude is reflected in the unlawful acts of those whose cause he espouses. Gentlemen who were unwilling to come forward publicly assured me in private that Mr. Kesava Pillai uses towards sub-magistrates and other subordinate officials language which is the cause of public scandal ; and I am convinced that he abuses his position to intimidate the officials whom he comes in contact. He himself placed in my hands a letter written to him by an officer who did not occupy a subordinate position. As the letter was shown to me in confidence, I do not feel justified in either naming the officer or describing the circumstances in which the letter was written ; but these circumstances and the tenor of the letter itself entirely bear out the opinion which I have expressed. One matter deserves specific mention. On the 30th November 1923, Mr. Kesava Pillai addressed Mr. Ramachandra Ayyar (then District Superintendent of Police) making allegations against the character of Sub-Inspector Badr-ud-din. I know nothing about the sub-inspector beyond what appears from the evidence placed before me ; but that evidence suffices to show that, during the whole of 1923, he was almost entirely successful in maintaining the peace in difficult circumstances. Mr. Ramachandra Ayyar certainly took no action on Mr. Kesava Pillai's letter, as he was transferred on the day on which it was written. I do not know if Mr. Lewis was influenced thereby. It is, however, only too probable that Sub-Inspector Badr-ud-din himself attributed his transfer, which occurred little more than a month later, to subterranean influence, and that his successors was equally convinced of the fact. One of the first acts of the latter was to remove the constables posted by his predecessor at Chintalacheruvu ; and the almost immediate result of this act was the outbreak of lawlessness on the 10th

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February. Mr. Kesava Pillai was anxious to impress upon me that, when giving evidence in the Sessions Court, the new sub-inspector had an excuse to offer for his action. As though, forsooth, the man would say that he had been influenced by fear or favour! Mr. Hamilton has characterized the explanation as unsatisfactory.'

"Thus ends the paragraph. Now, Mr. President, I want this House to consider this paragraph with a judicial frame of mind. I have tried to read it apart from all question of prejudice or partisanship and I am 2-45 p.m. inviting this House now to go through that particular paragraph which undoubtedly contains charges of the gravest character against Mr. Kesava Pillai. On the evidence which Mr. Courtenay has placed before us in this paragraph I want this House to come to a decision whether the conclusions Mr. Courtenay has arrived at are justified or not.

"The first charge that Mr. Courtenay makes is that Mr. Kesava Pillai 'has sought to undermine the machinery of Government'. Now, Sir, His Excellency, in his speech to the Council yesterday, referred to Mr. Courtenay as an experienced judicial officer. I have no doubt that Mr. Courtenay has got all the equipment necessary to make a judicial officer and I have nothing to say against Mr. Courtenay's judicial capacity. But it seems to me that in drawing up this report Mr. Courtenay did not act like an experienced judicial officer. It is most regrettable that Mr. Courtenay should have so lightheartedly made such grave charges on evidence which can only be characterised as absolutely flimsy. Take the first ground on which the special officer relied. He says he 'was assured in private by gentlemen who were unwilling to come forward publicly that Mr. Kesava Pillai used towards sub-magistrates and other subordinate officials language which is the cause of public scandal.' Now, I want this House to say whether any official is justified in making a charge of this grave character upon the evidence of gentlemen who desired to go behind the purdah, who will not face the public court—and Mr. Courtenay was holding his court in public—gentlemen who went to see Mr. Courtenay in private and whispered in his ears poisonous statements about others. I venture to think that no man with ordinary prudence and with that amount of care which the law expects an ordinary citizen to take in matters concerning his own affairs will fail to reject such a statement. He would have taken no notice of it. It is not even a rumour. It is not even an anonymous petition. It is worse than an anonymous petition. These gentlemen—I must take Mr. Courtenay's description of them as gentlemen though I find it very hard to testify to that description—came to Mr. Courtenay in private when there was an opportunity for them to give their evidence in public, remember, Mr. President, that Mr. Courtenay was day after day holding his court in public and giving an opportunity to every one and sundry in that district to say what they all had to say regarding the subject matter of his inquiry, they told him these things and he believed them. But whatever his belief may be can we hesitate in our opinion that their statements ought never to have been utilized in a public trial or inquiry? I do not know whether Mr. Courtenay ever dreamt that his document would see the light of day. It is possible that Mr. Courtenay himself thought that his report would only reach his superior officers and would never see the light of day. I think that we would be doing an injustice to Mr. Courtenay if we

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were to assume that he made these statements fully conscious of the gravity of them and fully conscious also that one day or other they would see the light of day."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Mr. Courtenay, knew that his report was likely to be published.”

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ I am sorry, Sir, that the hon. the Law Member has taken away from me that opportunity for assuming fairness on the part of Mr. Courtenay which I was only too anxious to assume. I want to be as fair to Mr. Courtenay as I can possibly be and I am going to be as fair to the hon. the Law Member as I can though he may find it difficult to accept the statement.

“ I come now to the next point, where there is a specific instance given by Mr. Courtenay as the reason why he has come to this particular conclusion—‘ He himself ’ says Mr. Courtenay ‘ placed in my hands a letter written by an officer who did not occupy a subordinate position ’ and mark these words, Mr. President ‘ As the letter was shown to me in confidence, I do not feel justified in either naming the officer or describing the circumstances in which the letter was written ; but these circumstances and the tenor of the letter itself entirely bear out the opinion which I have expressed ’.

“ In this particular case, Mr. President, I cannot but say that Mr. Courtenay has been grossly unfair to himself, to his own sense of decency, to his own sense of etiquette. I cannot but say that Mr. Courtenay has done violence to every canon of decency which prevails among gentlemen. Mr. Courtenay says that a letter was shown to him in confidence and that therefore its terms should not be published. But Mr. Courtenay does more harm than anything else by publishing his conclusions based on that letter. I ask, is that the fairness to be expected from a gentleman of Courtenay’s position ? If he had published the letter itself, the public would have been in a position to draw their own inferences. But the letter is private. It was shown to him in confidence. Mr. Kesava Pillai has not authorized Mr. Courtenay to publish it. Therefore, and rightly, Mr. Courtenay does not publish that letter, but he says that he would publish the inferences which he draws from it. Surely, Mr. President, injustice or impropriety could not go further. I cannot but say that Mr. Courtenay did not pay that adequate attention to the etiquettes that are observed by gentlemen and the decency that must be observed by gentlemen when he referred to that letter. I can only say that Mr. Courtenay has written this without a proper examination of the subject; otherwise I cannot believe that a gentleman of Mr. Courtenay’s position, who ordinarily is meticulously careful of these questions, would have written such a report for published inferences drawn from a private letter shown in confidence. In fairness to the gentleman against whom these accusations are made, he would have done well to publish that letter itself. That would have been less harmful than this comment which he has made.

“ Then again, Mr. President, the third and final factor—a factor which according to Mr. Courtenay forced him to come to the conclusion he has arrived at, is given in the next pertinent sentence. Mr. Kesava Pillai represented to the District Superintendent of Police that a certain Sub-Inspector of Police behaved improperly and probably suggested that he should

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be transferred. Now, Sir, I want to ask the hon. the Law Member whether he relies on this instance for the charges that Mr. Courtenay has made against Mr. Kesava Pillai. I want every Member of this House to follow me on this particular point, because most of us are guilty of the very offence which is supposed to have been committed by Mr. Kesava Pillai. I say frankly, let us put our hands on our hearts and say how many of us have not done that very act which Mr. Kesava Pillai is alleged to have done and done it with the consciousness that we are doing the most proper thing. If I am to discharge my duty, if there is an official in my district against whom overwhelming evidence comes to me from men of the most respectable class, men whose evidence I cannot but trust and if I were to write to the District Collector, as a Member of the Legislative Council, that such and such charges have been made by disinterested and respectable gentlemen, according to my opinion, against such and such an official and invite the Collector to look into the matter or to examine the question, does the hon. the Law Member say that he will be justified in issuing a pompous Government Order on the next day asking the public to note my conduct and telling me that he expects better conduct from me? That is an important issue which we have to face on this question. What has Mr. Kesava Pillai done? He wrote to the District Superintendent of Police, admittedly and avowedly the proper man to whom such a complaint should be made, that a Sub-Inspector of Police has been guilty of such and such conduct, that that Sub-Inspector of Police has not behaved himself properly and that he should be transferred. Do you think that is undermining the authority of the district officers or the subordinate officers? How many of us are forced to do this thing merely because we have taken this unavoidable position of being public men. It is not always pleasant to make charges against a subordinate officer to a superior officer. In the first place, we stand to lose something of our self-respect; because the superior officers may put our representation in the waste-paper basket. In the second place, it is easily known in the district that a particular public man has complained against a subordinate official to a superior officer and it is more than likely that the whole of the subordinate staff in that district would combine together to annoy that public man. Therefore, when a public man makes a complaint against a subordinate officer he does not make it in a light-hearted manner. It is not to wreak vengeance that he makes the complaint. Does the hon. the Law Member say that he expects the public to take note of that conduct? Sir, these are the charges made against Mr. Kesava Pillai by Mr. Courtenay. We cannot travel beyond these. We cannot go beyond the ambit. Mr. Courtenay has circumscribed himself to certain limits. We cannot go beyond that in our attempt to impartially judge the propriety of the charges brought against a Member of the Legislative Council.

"I do not want to labour the point that all the charges are made against him in his capacity as Member of the Legislative Council. I say that no hon. Member's reputation is safe if this sort of reflection is going to be cast on this sort of evidence.

"I want every Member of this House to look at this matter from this aspect. So far as the official Members are concerned, I do not appeal to them to support my motion; I make no appeals. But I think I would not be

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Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ Will the Government be pleased to state why only one village panchayat in the South Kanara district has been entrusted with the work of looking after forests ? ”

Education.

Educational grant to schools in Ramnad district.

*48 Q.—**Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR** : Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Provincial grant for education for schools in the Ramnad district has been reduced this year ; and
- (b) if so, whether there has been proportionate distribution of grants to schools in Ramnad district ?

A.—(a) The provision made in the budget estimate for 1925–26 for the payment of teaching grants to aided elementary schools has not yet been distributed among the several District Educational Councils. The amount placed at the disposal of the District Educational Council, Ramnad, for the payment of teaching grants in the year 1924–25 was Rs. 1,34,268 as against Rs. 1,18,082 in 1923–24.

(b) Does not arise.

Fostering of new University centres.

*49 Q.—**Mr. J. A. SALDANHA** : Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

- (a) by what means under the operation of the Madras University Act new University centres are fostered ;
- (b) what special grant have Government sanctioned to the colleges at Trichinopoly and Mangalore with a view to foster an embryo university life in them ;
- (c) whether there is any town in the Andhra country with more colleges and with more scholars in the college department than there are at Trichinopoly or Mangalore ;
- (d) if the answer to the last question is in the negative, what justification there is for the Andhra country to have a separate University in preference to Trichinopoly or Mangalore ; and
- (e) what form the Andhra University will take—(i) whether it will be on the model of the present Madras University Act, or (ii) on the model of the recent University Act superseded by the present Act ?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to sections 27 (1) (f) and 53 of the Madras University Act (1923) and the Preamble to the Act.

(b) The colleges referred to are given the usual grants with reference to the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code.

(c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the Subsidiary table No. 1 (a) appended to Volume II of the Report on Public Instruction for 1923–24.

(d) & (e) The information may be gathered from the Andhra University Bill and the Statement of Objects and Reasons which will be published shortly.

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Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ May I know what special grants the Government have sanctioned to the colleges at Trichinopoly and Mangalore with a view to foster an embryo university life in them ? ”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“ Grants are given according to the Grant-in-Aid Code. If there are any special grants applied for they will be considered in the light of the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ Cannot the Grant-in-Aid Code be amended so as to foster university life ? ”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“ The attention of the hon. Member is drawn to the answer to clause (a) of this question.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ Will the Government be pleased to see that the objects mentioned in the Code are carried out in practice ? ”

Revision of the Madras Educational Rules.

* 50 Q.—**Mr. R. VEERIAN** : With reference to answer to clause (d) of question No. 483, dated 18th March 1925, will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether there is any proposal now before the Government to revise the Madras Educational Rules so as to make more liberal concessions to the members of the depressed classes in the secondary schools ?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to G.Os. No. 707, Law (Education), dated 5th May 1925, and No. 855, Law (Education), dated 19th May 1925, published at pages 194 and 247–248 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 12th May 1925 and 23rd June 1925, respectively.

Registration.

Promotions and punishments in the Registration Department.

* 51 Q.—**Mr. S. SATYAMURTI** : Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Sub-Registrars in the higher and lower grades, including probationers, who have been compelled to resign, dismissed, suspended or fined and whose increments have been stopped, during the years 1922 to 1924 ;

(b) the number of appeals preferred to Government for mitigation of punishment and the number of cases, in which the punishments were reduced or cancelled ;

(c) how many Sub-Registrars of the lower grade have been promoted to the upper grade as a special case, between 1922 and 1924 ;

(d) whether it is a fact that Mr. Venkata Rao and Sriman Charam Das Baishnab of the Ganjam district were promoted to the upper grade in preference to seniors ;

(e) if so, how many seniors have been overlooked and whether such promotions were made on the recommendation of the head of the department, or at the will and pleasure of the hon. the Minister ;

(f) whether the claims of minorities and backward communities were considered in these promotions ; and

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House, and who has been condemned most unfairly by the report of an officer and the Government Order passed thereon."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU :—“ I second the motion ”

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—“ Sir, We are now engaged on a most delicate and most important matter concerning the dignity of the House. Government themselves in the Government Order passed in this matter observe ‘The Government trust that public opinion will express itself in an unequivocal manner against such a state of things’. I believe, Sir, that that trust expressed by the Government is one which requires the response of everybody. At the same time before we express ourselves in the manner Government want us to do, we ought to be sure of the grounds on which we have to proceed in this matter. There has been an enquiry, not a judicial enquiry by any means, but an administrative enquiry with regard to certain matters in a district. Evidence has been taken with reference to this matter. One of the witnesses therein happens to be an hon. Member of this House, and a very respected Member of this House. He is the Deputy President of the House and as such occupies a very high place in this House. Such is the position ; no doubt, we won't be quite correct in saying that the remarks made by Mr. Courtenay in his report are altogether irrelevant or unjustified. We have not got sufficient materials to go upon. In judicial enquiries witnesses come before a court and remarks are made by the judges after all the available evidence is placed before the judge. Here there was no judicial enquiry and all the evidence recorded has been more or less in the shape of statements not subject to cross-examination and the person against whom reflections are cast did not himself know that he was himself practically on trial. This seems to have been the position in which he has been placed in that enquiry.

“ I say, Sir, that from the report itself we can find that no opportunity was given to cross-examine the parties that appeared before 3-15 p.m. Mr. Courtenay and gave their evidence. I do not make this as a complaint with reference to this enquiry. This was merely an administrative enquiry and Mr. Courtenay was not wrong in not allowing cross-examination. But the point is when he made a series of charges against the conduct of a person of the status and dignity of Mr. Kesava Pillai, the Deputy President of this House, I do submit that whatever might have been the inferences of Government and whatever Mr. Courtenay or anybody else might have thought, it is the duty of this House to satisfy itself as regards the materials which are available and which enabled Mr. Courtenay to arrive at the decision which he has arrived at in that enquiry. I have to submit to the House that it is necessary to go into details to find out the materials which enabled Mr. Courtenay and the Government to cast all sorts of imputations against Mr. Kesava Pillai, the Deputy President of this House. The House will not be justified in taking either the report of Mr. Courtenay or that of the Government as the basis for any inference to be drawn. It will be the necessary duty of this House before it comes to any conclusion to see that it satisfies itself by appointing a committee to go into the whole question and into any matter which may arise before them in the course of the enquiry and then arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, regarding the conduct of Mr. Kesava Pillai, and also the remarks which have been passed by

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Mr. Courtenay against him. That seems to me to be the duty of the House. This is a matter concerning one of the prominent Members of this House and I think it is absolutely the duty of this House to go into the whole question. It is in that view I beg to move for your consideration and for the consideration of this House an amendment to the motion which has been moved by my hon. Friend Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar. The amendment to the motion runs in the following terms :

'That the business of the House be adjourned to discuss a matter of urgent public importance, namely, to recommend to the Government the appointment of the following Committee of the Council who will go into the report and the evidence recorded already and take further evidences if they so desire and advise on the question of expunging from the published records the remarks made and the reflections cast on an hon. Member of this House in the report of Mr. Courtenay and the Government Order thereon :—

- (1) Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
- (2) Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju.
- (3) Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
- (4) Khan Bahadur Haji Abdulla Haji Qasim Sahib.
- (5) Mr. M. Ratnaswami.
- (6) Sir James Simpson, Kt.
- (7) Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.
- (8) Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalinga Chettiar.' "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I will allow it to be seconded before I invite any remarks on the admissibility of the amendment."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI : "I second it."

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—"I rise to a point of order. I wish to know whether any amendment to a motion like this can be brought in at this stage."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I wish to know, before the propriety of allowing this amendment is discussed, whether the mover of the motion is prepared to treat this amendment or the motion as amended exactly on the footing of a resolution, as required by rule 12(v) of the Madras Legislative Council Rules, namely, as a recommendation to the Government."

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—"It ought to be capable of being turned into a resolution. That is what the Standing Order wants."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"That is, the motion as well as the amendment, if the mover accepts it as part of his motion or if the House passes it as an amendment, will be a recommendation to the Government."

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—"All that the rule says is that it ought to be capable of being turned into a recommendation. It does not say that it ought to be a recommendation. There are two points of view from which it can be looked at. The one is that the House can recommend to the Government to appoint a committee. The other is that the House has got the inherent power of appointing a committee of its own to go into any matter and advise it."

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* The hon. the ADVOCATE-GENERAL :—“First of all I should like to know what form the resolution will take if one were framed under rule 12 which would support this motion for adjournment. I should also like to know from my hon. Friend from Coimbatore how a resolution framed under rule 12 would conform to the subject matter of an adjournment motion under rule 11.”

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—“My hon. Friend Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar will be able to frame a resolution for his adjournment motion”

* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—“I did not ask for the wording of the resolution which Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar would adopt. I am aware that the resolution which my hon. Friend from Coimbatore proposes to place before the House is one which recommends to the Government the appointment of a committee. I am not thinking that that proposition is not supportable. What I was thinking was how a resolution framed under rule 12 would support a motion for adjournment made under rule 11. I took it that it would in this form, viz., a recommendation to the Government that certain passages be expunged from the public records and that it would be merely a recommendation to that extent. If the suggestion made by the hon. Member from Coimbatore, viz., that a committee should be appointed by this House for the purpose of going into this matter on which further light is desired by this House before it pronounces its decision upon this adjournment motion, were accepted, it strikes me that this House proposes to make an enquiry and wishes to arrive at its own conclusion and then declare that certain passages should be expunged from the published reports of the Government. If that is what is intended by this amendment, it is not permissible. If it is merely for the purpose of making a recommendation to the Government that certain passages should be expunged from the published records, then I think it would be permissible. If the ultimate object is that after a certain order or direction of this House certain passages should be expunged from the published records, I think it would not be permissible. If the enquiry is only for the purpose of making up its mind and finally making a recommendation to the Government, I think it would be permissible.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“I am much obliged to the hon. the Advocate-General. I only wanted that he should emphasize this point, viz., that an amendment to the adjournment motion should not make a fundamental change in the character of the motion itself, but only that it should be a recommendation to the Government if carried as much as an ordinary resolution. Now that the mover of the amendment has made it quite clear, I ask the mover of the motion whether he is willing to incorporate this amendment into his motion or whether it should be discussed on its own merits and then tacked on to his motion. I do not think there is any point of order in the question raised by the hon. Member from Ganjam.”

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“I have no objection to the amendment in substance being incorporated in my motion.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“I would not have taken so much time over the admissibility of the amendment but for the fact that on a previous occasion one section of the House was dissatisfied with the admission of an

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amendment to an adjournment motion under discussion. Now that the House has agreed that this amendment can be incorporated in the main motion and discussed, there ought to be very little hesitation in admitting it."

* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—“Sir, whatever difficulty there might have been if the mover of the proposition refused to accept the amendment, now that he accepts it, it might be incorporated as part of the proposition and speaking for myself, I see no objection in incorporating the amendment.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“I think that the hon. Mover accepts the amendment.”

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—“Sir, I have one statement to make in this connexion. First of all, before you give your ruling allowing the amendment, I want to place one matter for your consideration. I should say that the fundamental character of an adjournment motion is lost sight of when we allow an amendment to be made. In the first instance leave is taken to move an adjournment motion; certain restrictions are placed and they are classified into five heads in rule 12 of the Legislative Council Rules. You are then asked to exercise your discretion to allow the motion or not. The motion is then submitted to His Excellency the Governor for final approval, and if he allows the motion to be discussed, we are at liberty to discuss it. An amendment of this character, though you have the discretion to allow it, would deprive His Excellency of the opportunity of exercising his discretion in respect of the motion. That is one objection to the moving of an amendment at this stage. But, Sir, I remember that on a former occasion you had allowed an amendment to be moved and that was in connexion with the Salt question, I believe, when the mover, Sir James Simpson, wanted to amend his motion. I want you to consider whether this amendment stands on the same level, and I request you to give a considered ruling because this is the second occasion when an amendment on an adjournment motion is allowed. I do not think that there is any other Assembly in India where amendments are allowed to an adjournment motion.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“On the question whether the present amendment is on the same footing as the amendment on the last occasion, I have already remarked that the amendment on the last occasion did not commend itself to a considerable portion of the House. And that, I believe, was the gravamen of the dissatisfaction. On the present occasion, so far as I can see, the House is generally prepared to accept the amendment and discuss it as part of the motion. As regards the opportunity for His Excellency to consider the motion in the present form, hon. Members of the House are aware as well as I am that His Excellency has his responsible advisers in the House and if there was objection, I should certainly expect them to raise it. I should be prepared to listen to them. As they have not raised any such objection. . . .”

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“Sir, I have not spoken till now and I do not propose to speak until I get all information derivable in the matter. It must not be taken that I am silent in the sense that I accept the amendment.”

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ No, no. I meant that no objection was raised on the admissibility of the amendment. I shall certainly take care to look into the question before a future occasion arises but inasmuch as this particular point of order cannot afford to wait, I have to rule that the amendment is admissible. I think that the mover of the motion is prepared to have it discussed as part of his motion and in the form in which it had been proposed and seconded. I shall invite the House to proceed with the discussion of the motion in the amended form, viz., that the business of the House be adjourned to discuss a matter of urgent public importance, namely, to recommend to the Government the appointment of the following committee of the Council who will go into the report and evidence recorded already and take further evidence if they so desire and advise on the question of expunging from the published records the remarks made and the reflections cast on an hon. Member of this House in the report of Mr. Courtenay and the Government Order thereon.

“ Then follow the names of the members. The names are :

Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar,
Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju,
Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju,
Haji Abdulla Sahib,
Mr. M. Ratnaswami,
Sir James Simpson, Kt.
Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, and
Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar.

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—“ I propose the addition of Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Paialulu.”

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU :—“ I propose Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu.”

Both the names were added to the list.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I think I should now call upon the seconder of the amendment and of the mover to speak if they want.”

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—“ As I have already seconded the amendment, Sir, I thought I had exhausted my right of speech.”

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—“ I thought it would be better to avoid speeches in the matter, if it could be done.”

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I take it that the only motion which I am called upon to answer at the present moment is the one which has taken shape finally as you have just read out. I take it that that is the only proposition before the House. I do not think it would be apt, in view of the turn that this debate has taken, that I should say anything on the subject-matter of what fell from my hon. Friend, the Member from Chingleput. But I will content myself with one observation and that is this, that the manner in which this amendment has been moved and accepted in this House on this occasion demonstrates as nothing else can so fitly demonstrate that the matter ought rightly to have been brought in as an amendment to the resolution on the Gooty police force already on the tapis and not as an adjournment motion and it proves uncontestedly that it is neither so urgent nor of such definite and crucial

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character as to demand a motion for adjournment. I take it however that the House is generally agreed that the manner in which the question is brought up was apparently with the object of focussing the attention of this House at an early stage of its deliberations on this matter and not so much because anybody was particularly anxious or rather particularly convinced that either in the original form or in the amended form it was a matter which would come within the rules. That, I submit, is a legitimate remark that I might now make.

"The other remark that I desire to make, Sir, with your permission, is this. This resolution revives and intensifies the difficulties that were felt by the Government in the appointment of Mr. Courtenay as a Special Officer. Originally it will be remembered that the Government after having perused the reports of the local officers merely indicated that they agreed with them as to the urgency of the situation in the localities concerned and thereupon passed orders imposing what is called a special police, police as contemplated in section 15 of the Act of 1861 in that locality. On that there came a demand, a fairly widespread demand for an enquiry. At that stage it fell to the lot of the Government to investigate the possibilities of such an enquiry. They then came to the conclusion and were fortified by the advice of their legal advisers that no enquiry in the sense of a judicial enquiry was permissible under the law. Under the law no evidence could be taken on oath except in the case of an enquiry against a Government servant. And under the special laws governing the matter, the only manner in which evidence can be taken on oath with the safeguards of cross-examination that are accepted in the law courts would be to get a commission appointed by His Excellency the Viceroy with reference to the provision of the Oaths Act. And that was why Mr. Courtenay, because the law would not allow any judicial enquiry in the strict sense of the term, was selected, because he was a man who had been accustomed to the sifting and the weighing of the evidence. He could not be given a mandate to cross-examine witnesses because if he had put witnesses on oath and set to cross-examining them for a moment, he would be subjecting himself to the penalty under the Oaths Act for having unauthorisedly administered an oath. It was abundantly clear that Mr. Courtenay could not have examined witnesses and asked them to be cross-examined on oath and that was the reason why the enquiry took the form it did. Undoubtedly it was an unsatisfactory expedient. As a lawyer, as one who had been accustomed to conduct cases in courts I need only to reiterate what has often been said, from my place here, that any enquiry of this kind so long as the law does not allow adequate and thorough sifting of evidence and cross-examination must be unsatisfactory. The Government were not anxious for such an enquiry, but not a day passed, not an hour passed, not a minute, without petitions by the score, by hundreds to the Government for an enquiry. The Government had, therefore, in order that they might not be charged afterwards with not being amenable to the force of public opinion, perforce to appoint an officer for the enquiry, however inherently unsatisfactory it was bound to be.

"Now let me deal with this proposed committee. This committee cannot take evidence. With the great respect that I have for the powers and the inherent jurisdiction of this Council, unless this Council becomes a court

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of record as I have often said it should become, neither this House nor any committee of it can take evidence. Therefore there is no question of further evidence. All that can be done is to scrutinise the records and come to a conclusion. The committee may differ from Mr. Courtenay or agree with him. That is the only thing that this committee can do. I hope hon. Members of the House will now realise that it was not in a spirit of light-heartedness or with the object of making political capital out of it that the Government appointed Mr. Courtenay. If A or B could have gone to Court on this matter and in the Court all these materials had been exposed and brought out, no one would have been more satisfied than the 3-45 p.m. Government; but because Government thought it was in the circumstances as well to have an unsatisfactory enquiry—an inherently unsatisfactory enquiry—rather than have no enquiry at all, they embarked upon this.

"Now, let me say one word more before I resume my seat. I must express my obligations to the hon. Member from Chingleput who has with great restraint, I realise, kept aloof from any strictures on the district authorities, nor do I propose to bring them into this debate or controversy. The question was raised, however, and raised in a pointed form, that Mr. Courtenay did less than justice to himself and conducted practically a travesty of an enquiry and made himself responsible for allegations against a public man which were not supported. I do not propose to say more than this, that it was not with a light heart or with an inadequate sense of the responsibility, of the Government in this matter, that they went into Mr. Courtenay's report. Government, in doing that, did not purport to do so, or pretend to do so, as a judicial tribunal or authority. Government had certain materials before them and they acted on those materials. I say that so far as any statement of that kind can be made, and can legitimately be made at this stage, the Government have absolutely no reason to distrust either the capacity or the impartiality of Mr. Courtenay. They are convinced that he did his business remarkably well and he worked according to the best of his lights and taking that view and taking also the circumstance into consideration that on the whole, as is evident from the report itself, he was when he so deemed fit hard on the district authorities and that he was not more hard on certain other persons, they accepted in the main his report. At the present moment and subject to any further development that might ensue, I may say that the Government of Madras, until anything further comes to their cognizance, continue to adhere to their own Government Order. I may also say this that the Government Order does not specifically attack A or B. It only says: Here is Mr. Courtenay who has made an inquiry. He has made certain charges against A and against B and we have enough confidence in Mr. Courtenay and in his judicial traditions and in the materials and in his handling of the materials, to say that he was not wrong-headed in the line he took and that is all that the Government Order, I submit, says; and on that the Government have come to certain conclusions and hope that the public and the Government would be helped by the public, so that a repetition of the same things may not happen. Now, I do not propose at this moment to add to the bitterness of the controversy or to the feelings that have been raging on one side and the other by saying a single word either with regard to the district authorities or to Mr. Kesava Pillai. It must not be forgotten in this connexion, that Mr. Kesava Pillai and myself

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were Joint Secretaries of the Indian National Congress. He has reminded me of it. I have not come into this seat as was rightly remarked by Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar from any other bureaucratic berth. I have come here straight from public life. I realize the responsibilities of public life, but I also realize the responsibilities of my official position. I should be unjust to myself if in dealing with a report which bears on its face the marks of impartiality, and with the materials put before me I say that the Government could jettison that report. And what else could the Government have done in this matter? Supposing the Government had got this report and did not publish it what would have been the criticism. It would be said that these persons appointed a commission. Apparently, the Commissioner has reported in language extremely unfavourable to Government. It was not therefore without cogitation that the Government decided to publish this report. The alternative of publishing or not publishing the report was present to the Government for many days, and it was because it was thought that having appointed an officer, having conducted an enquiry which every one knew, which every one who knows the elementary law on the subject knows, cannot be a judicial enquiry, if a report came to the hands of Government and if that report was not published, Government would be not illegitimately subjected to the charge of burking that report we had to act in the manner we did. So we had to publish that report and the whole of that report. That is exactly where the position stands to-day, and if this committee is appointed, I wonder what further steps can be taken by this committee except that of summoning further witnesses and examining them and hearing Mr. Kesava Pillai not on oath but on his own statement. His statement is already in the papers. Now, I do not wish to say anything more on this. This amendment has, if I may be permitted to use the expression, been sprung upon us. Neither myself nor my hon. Colleagues have had a chance of examining the rights or wrongs of the formation of this committee. I have pointed out the difficulties of the appointment of such a committee and the inevitable limitations of enquiry by such a committee and all that I can say is that the Government will most carefully take into consideration the desire of this House if they vote on this matter; but, speaking for myself, for the reasons I have already indicated, I am not accepting the motion as it has been moved or amended."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“Sir, I agree to the appointment of this committee on two strict conditions, as I said at a meeting of our party. The first is that the committee should be limited to three persons and secondly that the enquiry should be limited to the record on hand and without taking any further evidence, as to whether any aspersion and strictures made with reference to Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai are within the scope of the enquiry and secondly whether the procedure followed was correct or not.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“I take it that the hon. Member is proposing an amendment to the resolution as amended.”

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“No, Sir, I oppose this amendment; because it goes quite beyond the powers of this House or of the committee. As pointed out by the hon. the Law Member—and by myself yesterday—such an enquiry and further examination of witnesses would be beyond the powers of this House. All that we can do is to record an opinion as to

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whether the conduct of Diwan Bahadur Kesava Pillai was within the scope of the enquiry ordered by the Government and secondly whether the procedure was correct. I therefore oppose this motion."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ I think, Sir, the matter may be put to vote now.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Does the hon. Member wish to reply ? ”

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ I have to say nothing particular by way of reply, Mr. President, except this : that I do not think that in the course of my speech, I have suggested that the report of Mr. Courtenay should not be published. I know perfectly well that there would have been an insistent public demand for the publication of the report. I only suggested that Mr. Courtenay probably thought that in making the statements that he had made, the report would not see the light of day. I certainly take it that every one of us must have insisted on the publication of the report. And as regards the observations which I made on the Government Order, they stand as they are. I do not think I ever suggested that it was a strictly judicial tribunal, nor the observation that I have suggested that the whole matter should come before a committee meant anything more than what I intended.”

The amended motion for adjournment of the business of the House was then put and carried.

The House then adjourned for fifteen minutes and re-assembled at 4-12 p.m.



THE COCHIN PORT TRUST BILL.

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I move that we now pass over the other items on the agenda until we come to the Cochin Port Trust Bill, and that we begin consideration of the report of the Select Committee on that Bill.”

Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastryar seconded the motion.

The motion was put and carried and the consideration of the intermediate business on the agenda up to the Cochin Port Trust Bill was postponed.

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I move, Sir, with your permission, that we take into consideration the report of the Select Committee on the Cochin Port Trust Bill. It will be remembered that the Select Committee that was appointed was very representative in character and Members belonging to all sections of this House were represented on that Select Committee. They have recommended practically unanimously certain changes and, speaking on behalf of Government, we are prepared to accept the changes suggested by the Select Committee. I am sorry I do not now see in his seat Mr. Saldanha who has made himself responsible for almost all the amendments that have been tabled in regard to the Cochin Port Trust Bill. But I may say this that, after considerable discussion with the hon. Member, Mr. Saldanha who with a not unnatural zeal pressed the claims of the Cochin municipality for representation on the Port Trust and, although certain possible inconveniences and future embarrassments that might arise from such inclusion were pointed out, would not yield—and he

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was such a zealous advocate—I thought on the whole it was the better part of valour to yield to his request. In the result therefore, I am prepared on behalf of Government to accept representation for the Cochin Municipal Council by one extra member on the Cochin Port Trust. That amendment will come in at its proper place. I have no further remarks to offer, and I move that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee be taken into consideration."

Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriar seconded the motion.

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Sir, I have only to present formally the memorial of the residents of Cochin."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Technically, Sir, the hon. Member is not in order in presenting the memorial now; he should do it after question time. But I may say that the memorial is in the hands of all hon. Members, because the Cochin people have not lost much time in sending the memorial to everybody in time."

Clauses 1 to 5 were then put, passed and allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 6.

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Sir, I move that in clause 6 (1) (a) after the words 'Cochin Chamber of Commerce,' the words 'one by the Cochin Municipal Council,' and after the words 'of the Chamber,' the words 'or Municipal Council,' be inserted."

Dr. P. Subbarayan seconded the amendment.

The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar accepted the amendment.

Mr. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPA:—"Sir, I do not object to the amendment, and I may tell the House that from the beginning I have been for giving representation to the Municipal Council of Cochin. But at the meeting of the Select Committee it was pointed out that neither the port house nor the other offices and buildings of the Port Trust were within the municipal limits of Cochin and that the municipality was not connected with the port, and therefore we decided that there ought to be no representation for the municipality of Cochin. I should like to know whether the offices and other buildings belonging to the port are within the municipal limits of Cochin and whether there is any special reason why this municipality should be given representation."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I am afraid my hon. Friend was not here when I made my prefatory observations with regard to this Bill. I do not for a moment wish to derogate from the soundness of the conclusions arrived at by the Select Committee of which my hon. Friend was a Member. It was pointed out and it still continues to be the fact that the Cochin Municipal Council is at present not interested in any of the buildings or any of the appurtenances of the port, but it has been pointed out moreover that in the further development of the port there might be interests within the Cochin Municipal Council. Merely as a matter of compromise and because my hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha said that if I agreed to one Member of the Cochin Municipal Council he was not going to press his other amendments of which he gave notice, the suggestion was agreed to."

Mr. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPA:—"May I take it that this is not at the sacrifice of the members already given?"

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* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“This is an additional Member that is now given.”

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“With regard to the query of my hon Friend, I must answer that the municipality has got some inherent interests, long-standing, ancient and paramount interests in the port. There are roads now actually within the jurisdiction of the port trust which are owned, maintained and repaired and lighted by the municipality. Then, the conservancy also is under the control of the municipality. And also there are various other ways in which their interests are inter-linked and sometimes over-lap and sometimes are at conflict. For these reasons, this municipality is interested in the Cochin Port Trust, as all municipalities are interested in the welfare and concerns of the ports which abut them.”

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“May I appeal to my hon. Friend not to enlarge on that argument, because as I told him, once he goes on with the merits of this matter, we have to consider the municipalities of Mattancheri, Ernakulam and other municipalities. That is why I said that as a matter of compromise we accepted a *modus vivendi*. We need not therefore go into the merits of the Cochin municipality, though I dare say they are very great.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“I understand there is another amendment given notice of by Mr. Ross. Would it not be better that that is moved first?”

* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—“As I understand the amendment under discussion, the section will run after the amendment, thus :—‘Two trustees shall be elected by the members for the time being of the Cochin Chamber of Commerce, one by the Cochin Municipal Council and one by the members for the time being of the United Planters’ Association of Southern India, at a meeting of the Chamber or Municipal Council or Association held in accordance with the rules in force.’ Mr. Ross’s amendment comes at the end.”

The amendment of Mr. Saldanha was put and carried.

Mr. T. M. Ross :—“Sir, I move that at the end of section 6 (1) (a), the following words be added :—

‘or by postal vote in the case of the Association.’

I will explain why I have given notice of this amendment in a few words. In section 6 (1) (a) it is provided that ‘Two Trustees shall be elected by the Members for the time being of the Cochin Chamber of Commerce, one by the Cochin Municipal Council and one by the members for the time being of the United Planters’ Association of Southern India at a meeting of the Chamber or Municipal Council or Association held in accordance with the rules in force’. Again in section 12 (1) it is provided that ‘when an elected Trustee ceases to hold office, the vacancy shall be filled up within one month by the Chamber of Commerce or the United Planters’ Association of Southern India as the case may be in the manner provided in clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 6’. The House is aware that the members of the United Planters’ Association of Southern India reside in various parts of Southern India and in consequence of that, much of the business of the Association is conducted by post. Again, owing to the distances which separate members from one another, it is impossible for the Association to

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hold meetings at short notice. Moreover, 21 days' notice has to be given for all meetings. It will therefore be seen that it is well nigh impossible for the Association especially in the case of occasional meetings to hold elections under the rules as provided under section 6 (1) (a) or to fill up vacancies within one month as required by section 12 (1). The Government have already recognized the peculiar position of the Planters in regard to the procedure laid down for electing the Planters' representative in this House. And I think in regard to the election of a member for the Port Trust of Cochin also the same reason holds good. I therefore move, Sir, that section 6 (1) (a) be amended as I suggest. My amendment is to add the words 'or by postal vote in the case of the Association' at the end of section 6 (1) (a)."

Sir James Simpson seconded the amendment.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“It has been moved and seconded that at 4-30 p.m. the end of sub-clause (1) (a) as amended already, the words ‘or by postal vote in the case of the Association’ be inserted.”

The amendment was put and carried.

* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—“A consequential amendment is necessary in clause (2) of section 6, which reads: ‘A return of the name of every person elected as Trustee shall be forwarded to the Local Government by the Chairman of the Chamber or Association concerned.’ The words ‘or Municipal Council’ will have to be inserted after the word ‘Chamber.’ I therefore move that the words ‘or Municipal Council’ be inserted after the word ‘Chamber’ in sub-clause (2) of clause 6.”

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“I second it.”

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 6, as amended, was then put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clauses 7 to 11 were also then put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 12.

* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—“Clause (1) of section 12 reads: ‘When an elected Trustee ceases to hold office, the vacancy shall be filled up within one month by the Chamber of Commerce or the United Planters' Association of Southern India as the case may be in the manner provided in clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 6.’ I move that the words ‘or the Cochin Municipal Council’ be added after the word ‘Commerce’ in this sub-clause.”

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“I second it.”

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 12 as amended was then put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clauses 13 to 119 were also next put, passed and added to the Bill.

The preamble was then put, passed and added to the Bill.

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“I move that the Bill be now passed into law.”

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“I second it.”

The motion was put and carried.

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IX

THE MADRAS BORSTAL BILL.

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—
“ Mr. President, Sir, I beg to introduce the Madras Borstal Bill and move that it be read in Council. The objects of this Bill are clearly described in the preamble and in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. Here in this Bill, we recognize that it is the duty of the State to reform the adolescent offenders by bringing into existence institutions where they will receive some kind of industrial training or other, and where they will be brought under some kind of reformatory influence. The Children’s Act of 1920 provides for children under 14 years of age and for young persons between 14 and 16 years to be brought to those institutions where they can be given some kind of industrial training and where they are placed under some reformatory influence. But the Madras Borstal Bill takes cognizance of persons between the ages of 16 and 21. The Indian Jails Committee say with regard to this system as follows :

‘ The increasing amount of freedom enjoyed, the gradual weakening of home restraints and the development of the sexual instinct combine to make this the most critical period of life, when the mind is specially susceptible to fresh impressions and when it is peculiarly important to prevent habits of immorality and crime from being formed.’

“ Mr. McKenna in introducing in Parliament in 1914 the Criminal Justice Administration Bill, which corresponds to our Madras Borstal Bill, which is named after the city of Borstal in England, where such institutions were brought into existence for the first time, said :

‘ Our object is to provide in the Borstal institution a place where the offender will not be imprisoned but will only be deprived of his liberty to that degree which is necessary to ensure discipline, where he will live under discipline affecting alike his body, his mind and his character and where he will be taught an industry. It is not a prison. It is or it should be far more like a school under severe discipline with a strict industrial training.’

“ He further said :

‘ We do not intend the Borstal institutions to be anything like a prison and as we develop in the management of the Borstal institutions, I can assure the House that they will be more and more removed from any thing in the nature of a prison and become more and more purely reformatory and training institutions.’

“ We have got a school at Tanjore called the Borstal school, where adolescent offenders are given some kind of general education, where they are taught drill and gymnastics and where they are also trained in some kind of handicraft. In 1923, we found that in this institution there were 778 inmates out of whom 289 were since discharged and 215 were placed under the control of probation officers. Of these 215, we find that 178 are reported to be doing well, doing some kind of definite work and honestly earing their livelihood. We have no information about 31 persons. Six have reverted to crime. From this, hon. Members will see that out of 215 persons discharged from this institution only six have relapsed into criminal habits. Our experience of Tanjore school shows that there are certain defects in the system. First of all, we find that by placing a young offender in a Borstal school for a short term of imprisonment, like six or nine months, he gets no benefit from the training given to him and from the moral influences under which he is brought during that period. Therefore, power is taken under this Act to send into our Borstal schools young offenders so that they may be kept there for a minimum period of three years and up to a maximum period of five years. It is also one of the principles recognized

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throughout the world that no adolescent offender should be kept in a Borstal school beyond the period which is absolutely essential. We find that at the present moment, under the ordinary law of the land, this is not provided for. Therefore, under sections 15 to 19 of this Bill power is taken so that even people who are discharged from these institutions may be kept under the vigilance and care of the Borstal Association. The corner stone of this Bill lies in the after care of the inmates that is being taken by voluntary associations like the discharged prisoners' aid societies, the social service leagues and Borstal associations. Here we have got a splendid opportunity for non-official co-operation which is absolutely essential, where workers who are enthusiastic in giving a helping hand to their unfortunate brethren can do all they can in order to assist them when they are set at liberty. Sir, when this Bill is passed into law and when Borstal institutions are brought into existence, they will exert the same influence as institutes of preventive medicine do in the realm of medicine. I therefore have great pleasure in moving that this Bill be read in this Council."

The hon. Mr. T. E. Moir :—“I second it.”

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—“Mr. President, I am glad that this Bill has been introduced and I also agree with the general principles of the Bill. But I wish to point out one or two things for consideration. It has been said that the reformatory schools are doing good work in the case of boys below 16 years of age, but there may be cases where boys admitted into the reformatory schools by the time they reach the 16th year may not be in a position to go back into society and do any useful work unless a further period of training in Borstal schools is provided for. I do not think there is any provision in the Bill for any such cases. The boys should be brought before the authorities in order to send them to the Borstal school for a further period of five years or less. In clause 10 power is given to the Inspector-General of Prisons that in the case of boys between 16 and 21 already convicted he may send them to the Borstal school on his own initiative. I am not able to agree to the principle that an executive officer should select the boys and send them to the Borstal school. My suggestion is that even in their cases he may send them for examination by the magistracy who with the new powers under this Act will decide whether they should be committed to the Borstal school.

“Even here according to section 11, the Magistrate has to determine the age of the boy and the period for which he has to be committed. These are matters that ought to be exercised after admission of due evidence and I do not think it is the idea of the Government that these too are to be settled by the Inspector-General of Prisons. The same clause provides that even in the case of boys that are punished after the passing of this Act the Inspector-General can send them. I cannot agree with the Government in case of boys committed after the passing of this Bill into an Act. It is not at all desirable that the executive should be invested with such powers. I presume that in all those cases the question whether the convicted person has to be sent to the Borstal school or to an ordinary prison should be examined by the convicting magistrate and once that question is settled, I cannot understand how the Inspector-General could be invested with further powers. My impression is that if, after some acquaintance with the character of the person

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punished, the Inspector-General comes to the conclusion that it is a fit case for sending the boy to the Borstal school he may bring the matter to the magistracy and the magistracy shall be empowered to re-examine the question. But I cannot at all agree with the Government in their idea of vesting these powers in the Inspector-General, he being solely an executive officer.

"In clause 15, the visiting committee is invested with the power of saying that a person after a certain period of stay in the institute shall be allowed to work under a society or under a private person. As I understand the clause I think it is left to the discretion of the Inspector-General to select the society or the private person who is to take charge of him during the remaining period. I am not able to agree that the discretion must be left to the Inspector-General of Prisons. I presume that there will be a sufficient element of non-official representation in the visiting committee and it must be these committees that should be given the power of selecting the societies or persons who would take charge of the offender. Even here I think it is necessary that certain rules shall be prescribed as to the religious teaching, etc., to the adolescents. My only apprehension is that these boys just at a tender age might be placed in the hands of persons of a different religious persuasion and it is not desirable that the State should commit them in that manner, without the consent of the guardians. I think it is necessary that sufficient provision should be made either by rule-making power or otherwise as to the character of these societies and the persons. Or, a list of these societies and persons may even be placed on the table of this House before Government finally adopt the list. I must say that to leave the settlement of the whole question into the hands of the Inspector-General of Prisons is a most objectionable feature. These are the remarks that I wish to offer on the provisions of this Bill at this stage."

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"I welcome this Bill and I certainly appreciate the spirit that underlies this Bill. But if I stand now it is more with a view to offer one or two criticisms on some provisions of the Bill.

"While section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code deals with first offenders who are not under 22 years of age, this Bill deals with adolescent offenders of not less than 16 years and not more than 21 years of age. So far as they are concerned a sort of protection is sought to be given to them. I should like to deal with only some provisions, sections 6, 8, 10 and 15. I do not think I can usefully add to what has fallen from the lips of my hon. Friend Mr. Narasimha Raju who deprecated the tendency to vest extraordinary powers in one officer, to wit, the Inspector-General, with respect to matters contained in clauses 10 and 15 of the Bill. I entirely accept the position taken by him.

"Coming to clause 6 of the Bill I cannot understand why the High Court should be divested of its revisional jurisdiction. The section reads thus :

'The powers conferred on courts by this Act shall be exercised only by (a) the High Court, (b) a Court of Session, (c) a District Magistrate, (d) a Subdivisional Magistrate, (e) a salaried Presidency Magistrate and (f) any Magistrate of the first or second class specially empowered by the Local Government in that behalf; and may be exercised by such courts whether the case comes before them originally or on appeal.'

"This appears to me to be taking away the revisional powers of the High Court. If my recollection serves me aright, so far as first offenders

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are concerned a similar power is made to vest in the High Court in its revisional jurisdiction. There is no reason why a corresponding section has not been made and why such a serious attempt is made to deprive the High Court of that power. That is a matter which I hope the hon. the Home Member will see his way to consider.

"Again, as to clause 8 of the Bill, I am inclined to think that the minimum of three years is a little too high. I hope he will see his way to reduce the term to, say, two years or one year. With regard to the maximum the limit of five years fixed must also be reduced and I hope the hon. the Home Member will remember these facts also.

"Barring these criticisms, I do not think that the Bill itself can be open to objection and before resuming my seat I would once more request the hon. the Home Member to concentrate his attention on the first point I mentioned, viz., of allowing the High Court to pass similar orders when cases are put before them in the exercise of their revisional jurisdiction I take it that that is only an omission and I do not attribute any intention for it on the part of the framers of the measure."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"The object of the Bill is admittedly to prevent adolescents from mixing with ordinary prisoners. I am afraid, Sir, that the provisions of section 5 of the Bill are not calculated to achieve that object. Clause 4 contains ample provisions for the making of rules and to make the Bill self-contained. Because it provides for '(a) the control and management of the Borstal school established under the Act, (b) the appointment, powers and duties of officials in such schools, (c) the constitution, powers and duties of visiting committees, (d) the classification, treatment, maintenance, education, industrial training and control of the inmates, (e) the temporary detention of adolescent offenders until arrangements can be made for sending them to Borstal schools.' Clause 5 of the Bill states :

'Subject to any alterations . . . the rules framed thereunder shall apply in the case of every Borstal school established under this Act as if it were a prison and the inmates prisoners.'

"I think it is much better to make the provisions of clause 4 as self-contained as possible and to leave off clause 5 altogether to avoid confusion that there is any connexion between the inmates of the Borstal school and the ordinary jails. That is one observation.

"The second is about clause 14. It gives discretion to the Local Government to 'commute the unexpired residue of the term of detention to such term of imprisonment . . .' If matters stood there, I will have no complaint because where the inmates of the school are sent to ordinary jails it would be the Local Government that exercises the powers. But under sub-section (2) 'the Local Government may . . . delegate the power conferred by sub-section (1) to the Inspector-General or any District Magistrate'. That portion may as well be omitted. The only other provision to which I would draw attention is the one under which persons are released under licence to any society or private person. This is likely to lead to great difficulties. There are proselytizing agencies and the question of religion is likely to come up. Much greater care is required in a country like India and it is much better that due

19th August 1925] [Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu]

inquiries are made, if possible, by magistrates as to the religion, surroundings, etc., and their connected circumstances before he is actually made over to the person.

"These are some observations which I have made. Generally, I welcome this necessary piece of legislation which has long been overdue."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I am rather inclined to think that this question had better be put to the House. It appears to be a thoroughly non-controversial measure excepting perhaps as to details which have been referred to by my hon. Friend Mr. Narasimha Raju and another hon. Member. These details could very well be adjusted in the Select Committee stage and I do not think that any further purpose would be served by discussing at this stage any more. I only throw out this suggestion and I am entirely in the hands of the House."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"My hon. Friend from Malabar says that this is thoroughly a non-controversial measure."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Except with reference to details, I added."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"Yes, he will see for himself whether what I am going to touch upon is of a detailed nature or it is a vital matter. I am referring to clause 8. I approve of the principle that an adolescent should suffer imprisonment contemplated under that section if it is for the same term or period as he would be committed to if he was convicted by a court. This is to say if an adolescent offender would be committed to, say, three or four months only and if only that period is considered a suitable term, I do not see the reason why he should be committed to a term which shall not be less than three years under this section. That is a matter I object to. It should not be strictly limited to three years and the section should be accordingly revised. Even if he is sentenced to a Borstal school, the court that so sentences should have the power of committing him only to such term of imprisonment as otherwise it would be fit to impose on him. Now, with reference to the remarks made by my hon. Friend from Malabar, I request him to see if this is not a matter of vital importance and one that ought to be adverted to at this stage, or if it is only a small detail that could be touched on at the Select Committee stage."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"We have got certain remarks to offer with regard to the fundamental principles of the Bill. The Select Committee ought to know our views."

5 p.m. * The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It is open to the hon. Member to oppose the reference to the Select Committee on any ground that he pleases."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"May I say, Sir, there was an idea—I take it you have been apprised of it officially—of taking up official business to-morrow. In such a case, we may go on with this Bill to-morrow for 15 minutes and let the hon. Members have their say."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I hope hon. Members are at one with the hon. the Law Member in continuing the discussion for only 15 minutes to-morrow, because what I understood was that, if to-morrow was converted into an official day, the Andhra University Bill would be taken up."

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* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ We shall continue this for 15 minutes to-morrow.”

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Surely, Sir. As a matter of fact, there are only three or four items of official business to-morrow ; the most controversial of them undoubtedly would be the Andhra University Bill. There are some amendments to Standing Orders which would not take more than 10 minutes. The Borstal Bill will not take more than half an hour at the most, and the Village Officers’ Bill is for introduction only. So I confidently hope that in an hour all this business will be over and the rest of the day might be devoted to the Andhra University Bill and Supplementary demands.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I associate myself cheerfully in the hope entertained by the hon. the Law Member and adjourn the House till 11 o’clock to-morrow.

“ I have stated that to-morrow will be an official day and business will be circulated at once in supersession of the agenda paper already circulated.”

The House adjourned at 5-3 p.m. to meet again the next day.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.



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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 85 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th August 1925, page 161 supra.]

Statement showing the net cost of high schools in the Presidency, the proportion of net cost and the sanctioned pay of the headmaster.

| Serial number. | Name of the net cost of high school in the Presidency. | Nature and proportion of net cost. | Sanctioned scale of pay of the headmaster. |
|----------------|--|---|--|
| 1 | Board High School, Russellkonda .. | Full net cost of the whole school .. | 125—4—145 |
| 2 | Do. Aska .. | Full net cost of the high school department. | 125 |
| 3 | Do. Tekkali | Do. | 125 |
| 4 | Onslow Institution, Chatrapur | Half net cost subject to the maximum of Rs. 1,400. | No scale of pay sanctioned by Government. |
| 5 | Board High School, Parvatipuram .. | Full net cost of the high school departments. | 125 |
| 6 | Do. Palaconda | Half net cost of the high school department. | 125 |
| 7 | Do. Chodavaram .. | Full net cost of the high school department. | 125 |
| 8 | Do. Razole .. | Do. | 125—5—150 |
| 9 | Do. Kothapeta .. | Do. | 125—5—150 |
| 10 | Do. Samalkota .. | Full net cost of the whole school .. | 125—5—150 |
| 11 | Do. Gudivada .. | Full net cost of the high school department. | 125—5—150 |
| 12 | Do. Undi .. | Full net cost of the whole school .. | 125—5—150 |
| 13 | Do. Kovvur .. | Do. | 135—5—150 |
| 14 | Do. Repalle .. | Full net cost of forms V and VI .. | 150—5—175 |
| 15 | Do. Kollur .. | Full net cost of the high school department. | 125 |
| 16 | Do. Turumell .. | Two-thirds net cost of the whole school subject to a maximum of Rs. 3,130. | 150 plus 30 temporary allowance. |
| 17 | Do. Koilkuntla .. | Full net cost of the school .. | 125—5—150 |
| 18 | Do. Markapur .. | Full net cost of the middle school and two-thirds net cost of the high school department. | 125 |
| 19 | Do. Atmakur .. | Full net cost of the school .. | 125—5—150 |
| 20 | Do. Harpanahalle .. | Do. | 125—5—150 |
| 21 | Do. Penukonda .. | Full net cost of the high school department. | 150—10/2—200 |
| 22 | Do. Nandalur .. | Do. | 150—5/2—175 |
| 23 | Do. Gudur .. | Full net cost of the whole school .. | 125—5—150 |
| 24 | Do. Kandukur .. | Do. | 125 |
| 25 | Do. Poonamallee .. | Do. | 150 |
| 26 | Do. Arni .. | Full net cost of forms V and VI .. | 125 |
| 27 | Do. Chandragiri .. | Full net cost of the school .. | 125 plus 25 temporary allowances. |

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Statement showing the net cost of high schools in the Presidency, the proportion of net cost and the sanctioned pay of the headmaster—cont.

| Serial number. | Name of the net cost of high school in the Presidency. | Nature and proportion of net cost. | Sanctioned scale of pay of the headmaster. |
|----------------|--|--|--|
| 28 | Board High School, Tirukkoyilur. | Full net cost of the high school department. | 125—5—150 |
| 29 | Do. Panruti .. | Full net cost of the whole school .. | 125 |
| 30 | Do. Pattukkottai .. | Full net cost of the high school department. | 125—5—150 |
| 31 | Do. Ayyampet .. | Full net cost of the whole school .. | 125—5—150 |
| 32 | Do. Kuttalam .. | Do. | 125—5—150 |
| 33 | Do. Musiri .. | Full net cost of the middle school and half net cost of the high school. | 125—5—150 |
| 34 | Do. Ariyalur .. | Full net cost of the middle school and half of forms IV and V. | 125 |
| 35 | Do. Sholavandan. | Full net cost of the whole school .. | 125 |
| 36 | Do. Koilpatti .. | Do. | 125 |
| 37 | Do. Dharmapuri .. | Full net cost of forms V and VI .. | 125—5—150 |
| 38 | Do. Krishnagiri .. | Full net cost of the high school department. | 125—5—150 |
| 39 | Do. Tiruchengode. | Full net cost of the whole school .. | 125—5—150 |
| 40 | Do. Koduvayur .. | Full net cost of the high school department. | 125 |
| 41 | Do. Angadiparam. | Half net cost of the high school department. | 125 |
| 42 | Do. Manjeri .. | Full net cost of the high school department. | 125 |
| 43 | Moyan Girls' High School, Palghat. | Full net cost of the school | 125—5—150 |
| 44 | Board Girls' High School, Kollengode. | Full net cost of the school except form VI. | 125 |
| 45 | Board Girls' High School, Udupi .. | Full net cost of the high school department. | 125 |
| 46 | Do. Puthur. | Half net cost of the school | 125 |
| 47 | Municipal High School, Anakapalle. | Do. | 125—5—150 |
| 48 | Municipal High School, Vizianagram. | Do. | 125—5—150 |
| 49 | Municipal High School, Ellore .. | Half net cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,000. | .. |
| 50 | Do. Narasraopet. | Full net cost of forms V and VI .. | 150—5—200 |
| 51 | Municipal High School, Kurnool .. | Full net cost of the whole school .. | 150—10—200 |
| 52 | Do. Bellary .. | Do. | 125—5—150 |
| 53 | Do. Adoni .. | Full net cost of the high school department. | 150—5—175 |
| 54 | Do. Hospet .. | Three-fourths net cost of the high school department. | 125 |
| 55 | Do. Hindupur. | Do. | 125—5—150 |
| 56 | Do. Proddatur. | Three-fifths net cost of the whole school. | 150 |
| 57 | Do. Cuddapah. | Full net cost of the whole school .. | 150—10—200 |
| 58 | Do. Walajpet. | Do. | 120—6—150 |
| 59 | Do. Gudiyattam. | Do. | 150 |
| 60 | Municipal High School, Tirupur .. | Full net cost of the high school department. | 125 |
| 61 | Do. Ootacamund. | Full net cost of the whole school .. | 150—10—200 |
| 62 | Municipal High School, Anantapur. | Do. | 125—5—150 |

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 94 asked by Mr. K. Raghuchandra Ballal at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th August 1925, page 166 supra.]

*Report of the President, District Board, South Kanara, dated
14th March 1925.*

It is a fact that M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur S. Raghunathayya Avargal, late President of the Mangalore Taluk Board, was taken suddenly ill of cerebral haemorrhage on the 30th December last, i.e., during the Christmas holidays, but he was not unconscious during the whole period of his illness though he became semi-conscious at times.

2. As Mr. Raghunathayya was unable to attend to his duties on the re-opening of the office on 3rd January 1925, Mr. B. M. D'Souza his Vice-President performed them under section 23 (2) of the Local Boards Act until the 6th idem. As the latter had to leave Mangalore for Bombay on the 7th January 1925 on some urgent private business the Taluk Board President delegated his powers to M.R.Ry. Nellikai Venkat Rao Avargal, a member of the Taluk Board and Chairman of the Mangalore Municipal Council and one of the most respected citizens of Mangalore. As Mr. Raghunathayya was forbidden by his medical adviser to move from his bed, the letter of delegation was read out to him and his facsimile seal was under his instruction affixed to it in the presence of his son M.R.Ry. Ramanath Sahir Avargal, who is a District Munsif in Kurnool and who was in Mangalore on leave at the time.

3. The Treasury Deputy Collector of South Kanara objected in the first instance to honor the cheques issued by the President-delegate; but the Accountant-General to whom the matter was referred said that there was no objection to those cheques being honored. But in the meantime the Vice-President returned from Bombay and fresh cheques were issued and payments made. The delay such as there was, in making the payments of salaries was not therefore due to any want of arrangements made for making the payments but was due to a technical objection.

4. It is a fact that the Taluk Board President M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur S. Raghunathayya died on the 7th January 1925, but it is not a fact that the correspondence addressed to the President, Taluk Board, Mangalore, remained piled up and untouched by the President-delegate. There were three holidays, viz., 11th, 12th and 13th being Sunday and Pongal holidays and the President-delegate who is Chairman of the Mangalore Municipality had to attend to certain functions of the National Health and Baby Week and hence the ordinary tapal for four days could not be opened; but until the return of the Vice-President from Bombay all the work was done by him except the issue of cheques.

5. The interference of the District Board President is called for only under section 18 (3) of the Local Boards Act if both the offices of president and vice-president of a taluk board are vacant. In the present case although the office of president fell on the 7th January 1925, in consequence of Mr. Raghunathayya's death, the office of the vice-president was not vacant. Hence the interference of the District Board President was not called for in the matter.

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 95 asked by Mr. G. Rameswara Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th August 1925, page 166 supra.]

G.O. Mis. No. 2090, L. & M., dated 17th June 1925.

The Government are pleased to confer on the Dharmavaram taluk board the privilege of electing its president. The appended notification will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

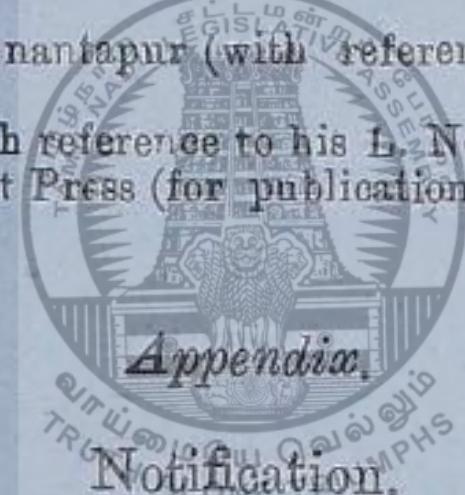
2 The attention of the taluk board is invited to sub-section (1) of section 15 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920. Early arrangements should be made for the election of a president.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government.)

C. B. COTTERELL,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the President, Taluk Board, Dharmavaram, through the President, District Board, Anantapur.

- ,, President, District Board, Anantapur (with reference to his L. No. 214, dated 3rd April 1925).
- ,, Collector of Anantapur (with reference to his L. No. 1902, dated 20th May 1925).
- ,, Superintendent, Government Press (for publication of notification in Part I-A of the Gazette).



Under sub-section (2) of section 12 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the Government cancel so much of notification No. 193 published in Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 7th March 1922, as directs that the president of the Dharmavaram taluk board in the Anantapur district shall be appointed by the Government.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 102 asked by Mr. S. Satyamurti at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th August 1925, page 172 supra.]

Statement.

| Date of the Revision of rates. | Renewal of the contract. | Period of contract. | Percentage of excess allowed on the scheduled rates. |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|--|
| 1st October 1916 | 1st October 1916. | 1 year ... | 39 per cent for Municipal and 34 per cent Local Fund. |
| 1st February 1918. | 1st February 1918. | 1 year ... | 50 per cent for Municipal and 60 per cent Local Fund. |
| February 1921. | February 1921. | Up to October 1923. | 80 per cent for Municipal and 90 per cent Local Fund. |

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APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 108 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th August 1925, page 176 supra.]

Extracts from the revised directions for using vaccine lymph.

1. Supplies of vaccination lymph to vaccinators in the several districts will be made from the King Institute, Guindy, four times a month on the dates noted against each group of districts :—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|--|---|
| (1) Nilgiris, Malabar, 1st, 7th, 17th South Kanara, and 23rd. Coimbatore, Salem. | (2) Ganjam, Godavari, Guntur, and 24th. Ganjam Hill tracts, Vizagapatam. | (3) Trichinopoly, 3rd, 9th, 19th Tanjore, South Arcot, Tinnevelly, Madura. | (4) Kurnool, Anantapur, Bellary, Cuddapah, Nellore. | (5) North Arcot, 5th, 11th, Chittoor, Chingleput, Ramnad, Kistna district. | (6) Municipalities, 6th, 12th, Jails, Military. |
|---|---|---|---|--|---|

Under this arrangement it will be possible for vaccinators to wait for their second supply and then use up two supplies together. This might not be detected as District Health Inspectors are not always in town with their vaccinators. As there still is a tendency to delay in using the vaccine as promptly as possible, vaccinators should be ordered to submit nominal registers of vaccination immediately after finishing their supply. In all cases of delay there should be a severe penalty as it is very important that all supply of lymph should be used promptly. District Health Officers will be expected to take all steps to ensure that this is being done by the vaccinators in their districts.

2. All indents for vaccine lymph shall be in multiples of 20 doses and ordinarily the issue of lymph from the King Institute will be in tubes containing 20 doses each. In special cases tubes containing 10 doses will also be issued but this smaller tube should not be usually necessary if vaccinators exercise due care.

3. The vaccine is sent out from the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy, in glass tubes.

Those tubes are labelled to show :—

- (a) The lymph number ;
- (b) the number of cases which can be vaccinated with the contents ;
- (c) the date of despatch ; and
- (d) the period beyond which the vaccine must not be used.

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This period is fixed as a maximum for inaccessible places but to ensure good results every effort shall be made to use the vaccine expeditiously.

4. *General instructions.—*

(5) Heat quickly destroys the potency of vaccine lymph; it should therefore be kept as cool as possible, night and day.

Vaccinators shall be at the appointed places on the due dates in order to take delivery of their supplies of lymph from the Postal authorities immediately on arrival. The vaccine tubes shall at once be placed in a cooled vaccine-carrier.

The carrier being made of materials (pith and glass) which are bad conductors of heat, gives protection from heat to the vaccine. When vaccinators are on the march additional protection can be given by rolling clean clothing round the carrier.

It must be remembered that, as the carrier is designed to keep heat out, it will, if once allowed to get warm, keep heat in just as efficiently and thus completely defeat the end aimed at.

At night time, therefore, the carriers and their contents should be cooled down as thorough as circumstances permit. The carrier should be opened and the tubes of vaccine removed. A little clean water should then be poured into the carrier and the latter hung up still open, in as good a draught of air as possible. The tubes of vaccine should be rolled in a small pad of clean lint or rag and placed in a shallow saucer of water in a good draught of air.

These precautions will be specially effective in hot dry places where the day temperatures are high. The greatest protection from the effects of heat, however, will be obtained by using the vaccine as quickly as possible.

10. Vaccinators are forbidden to use vaccine beyond the period marked on the tube. This period is calculated so as to give vaccinators four clear days on which to use the vaccine. The observance of this rule must be regarded as imperative. If any vaccine remains unused at the end of the specified time, it should be returned to the Director, King Institute of Preventive Medicine, by letter post, in the box in which it was sent out. A statement of the reasons for not using the supply should be enclosed.

11. Where it is evident that carelessness in exposing the vaccine to the sun, to great heat, or in carrying out the operation has occurred, or where vaccinators have deliberately delayed commencing work for several days after receipt of a fresh supply the District Health Officer should recover the cost of vaccine at the rate of six pies per case. Such recoveries should be remitted to the treasury and credited to the Government under 'XXIII-A. P.H. Public Health Receipts—Mis. Other Items' and the treasury receipts obtained and forwarded to the Director, King Institute, Guindy.

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APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 109 asked by Mr R. Veerian at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th August 1925, page 178 supra.]

G.O. No. 1962, P.H., dated 1st December 1923.

READ—the following papers :—

(i)

G.O. No. 1491, P.H., dated 6th September 1923.

(ii)

From the Sanitary Engineer, dated 6th October 1923, No. 543-G.

Order—No. 1962, P.H., dated 1st December 1923.

Under G.O. No. 1491, P.H., dated 6th September 1923, a draft of the rules prescribing the qualifications required of sanitary and assistant sanitary inspectors under local bodies was published for general information and criticism.

2. The Sanitary Engineer states that as the Lower Subordinate Engineer course of the College of Engineering, Madras, does not include Sanitary Science or Sanitary Engineering, lower subordinate engineers should also be required to pass the examination in Minor Sanitary Engineering of the Higher Grade in order to qualify themselves as sanitary inspectors, though they need not undergo the five months' training in Minor Sanitary Engineering under the Sanitary Engineer. The Government accept the suggestion. Draft rule 2 (a) is amended accordingly.

3. The rules as amended are now confirmed. The appended notification will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

P. L. MOORE,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Health.

,, Surgeon-General.

,, Sanitary Engineer.

,, Director of Public Instruction.

,, Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.

,, Law (Education) Department.

,, Superintendent, Government Press (for publication of the order and notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*).

Appendix.

Notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred on them by section 305 of the District Municipalities Act of 1920, the local Government make the following rules as to section 200 of the Local Boards Act of 1920, the local Government make the following rules as to the qualifications required of sanitary and assistant sanitary inspectors :—

Rules under section 305 of the District Municipalities Act of 1920.
200 of the Local Boards Act of 1920.

No person shall be appointed to the post of assistant sanitary inspector unless he possesses

(a) A certificate from the Commissioner for Government Examinations that he has passed the Higher Grade technical examination in Animal

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Physiology and Hygiene after having undergone a satisfactory course in Physiology, Hygiene and Bacteriological demonstrations under the Principal of the Medical College or a similar special examination in the same subjects.

Provided that persons who have obtained a certificate from the Commissioner for Government Examinations that they have passed the Higher Grade technical examination in Animal Physiology and Hygiene shall not be required to pass an examination in the same subjects after the course in the Medical College if they are certified by the Principal of the Medical College and the Sanitary Engineer to be fit for employment as assistant sanitary inspector; and

(b) A certificate from the Director of Public Health that he can cycle.

2. No person shall be appointed to the post of sanitary inspector unless he possesses the qualifications prescribed for the post of assistant sanitary inspector and the following qualifications in addition, viz.—

(a) either a certificate of having successfully passed the Lower Subordinate Engineer class of the College of Engineering, Madras, and of having passed the examination in Minor Sanitary Engineering of the Higher Grade, or

(b) a certificate from the Commissioner for Government Examinations that he has passed the examination in Minor Sanitary Engineering of the Higher Grade after having undergone a satisfactory course of five months' training in Minor Sanitary Engineering under the Sanitary Engineer to Government; and

(c) a certificate from the Director of Public Health that he can both ride and cycle.

3. The above rules shall not apply to any certificated sanitary inspector who on the 31st December 1905 held a permanent post as sanitary inspector or as assistant sanitary inspector or as superintendent of a vaccine depot under any local body or as deputy inspector of vaccination in the Madras Vaccination department or who can prove by extracts from the register of certificated sanitary inspectors maintained in the office of the Director of Public Health that he has within two years previous to that date served any local body as certificated sanitary inspector on temporary or cholera duty and that his conduct during that period has been satisfactory.

4. A pass in the Bombay Sanitary Surveyor's Test or Burma Sanitary Inspector's Test will be accepted as equivalent to the qualifications prescribed in clause (a) of rule 1 and clause (a) or clause (b) of rule 2 of the above rules.

5. Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing rules the Director of Public Health may on the recommendation of Presidents of Local Boards or Chairmen of Municipal Councils certify any person who in the opinion of the Director of Public Health is fit to hold the post of sanitary or assistant sanitary inspector to be qualified for the post. The person so certified shall be deemed to be duly qualified for appointment as sanitary or assistant sanitary inspector subject to any limitations that may be imposed by the Director of Public Health in the certificate.

Presidents of Local Boards and Chairmen of Municipal Councils shall apply to the Director of Public Health direct for the necessary exemption even in the case of temporary appointments of unqualified men.

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APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 119 asked by Mr. R. Veerian at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th August 1925, page 185 supra.]

STATEMENT I.

Statement showing the expenditure incurred during 1922-23.

| District. (1) | Establish- ment charges. (2) | Conti- n- gencies. (3) | Travelling allowance. (4) | Total [columns (2) to (4)]. (5) |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. Chingleput | 5,628 | 51 | 2,222 | 7,901 |
| 2. Tanjore | 30,604 | 3,151 | 7,472 | 41,227 |
| 3. Godavari | 13,797 | 972 | 4,193 | 18,962 |
| 4. South Arcot | 1,845 | 25 | 517 | 2,387 |
| Total .. | 51,874 | 4,199 | 14,404 | 70,477 |
| Head office .. | 44,930 | 5,400 | 4,129 | 54,459 |

| District. | Free grants. (6) | Education charges (7) | Loans for acquisition of house-sites. (8) | Total [columns (6) to (8)]. (9) |
|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|
| 1. Chingleput | 7,892 | 12,019 | 1,081 | 20,992 |
| 2. Tanjore | 7,594 | 32,960 | 79,887 | 1,20,441 |
| 3. Godavari | 8,159 | 13,566 | 61,100 | 82,825 |
| 4. South Arcot | .. | 1,303 | 2,952 | 4,255 |
| Total .. | 23,645 | 59,848 | 1,45,020 | 2,28,513 |
| Head office .. | 84,445 | 6,728 | 1,55,837 | 2,47,010 |
| Grand total .. | 1,08,090 | 66,676 | 3,00,857 | 4,75,523 |

NOTE.—Details for the figures shown against Head office are not available.

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STATEMENT I—cont.

Statement showing the expenditure incurred during 1923–24.

| District. (1) | Establish- ment charges. (2) | Travelling allowance. (3) | Cotengencies. (4) | Total [columns (2) to (4)]. (5) |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| 1. Godavari | 14,230 | 4,067 | 1,435 | 19,732 |
| 2. Kistna | 7,333 | 1,860 | 984 | 10,127 |
| 3. Guntur | 6,845 | 2,338 | 597 | 9,780 |
| 4. Bellary | 6,036 | 2,195 | 653 | 8,884 |
| 5. Chingleput | 4,434 | 1,180 | 201 | 5,815 |
| 6. South Arcot | 9,255 | 1,883 | 1,497 | 12,635 |
| 7. Tanjore | 28,090 | 9,133 | 3,110 | 40,333 |
| 8. Trichinopoly | 7,023 | 2,232 | 972 | 10,227 |
| 9. South Kanara | 6,708 | 2,174 | 430 | 9,312 |
| Total .. | 89,954 | 27,062 | 9,829 | 1,26,845 |
| Head office .. | 55,189 | 4,335 | 5,538 | 65,062 |

| District. (1) | Free grants. (6) | Education charges. (7) | Loans for acquisition of house- sites. (8) | Total [cols. (6) to (8)]. (9) |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Godavari | 18,338 | 18,744 | 83,775 | 1,20,857 |
| 2. Kistna | 4,345 | 3,126 | 24,730 | 32,201 |
| 3. Guntur | 9,506 | 1,160 | 11,362 | 22,028 |
| 4. Bellary | 25,311 | 2,134 | .. | 27,445 |
| 5. Chingleput | 16,478 | 17,259 | 2,454 | 36,191 |
| 6. South Arcot | 12,160 | 16,707 | 35,893 | 64,760 |
| 7. Tanjore | 14,513 | 47,126 | 76,823 | 1,38,762 |
| 8. Trichinopoly | 14,860 | 6,203 | .. | 21,063 |
| 9. South Kanara | 8,089 | 1,625 | .. | 9,714 |
| Total .. | 1,23,600 | 1,14,384 | 2,85,037 | 4,73,021 |
| <i>Other districts.</i> | | | | |
| 1. Vizagapatam | .. | .. | 444 | 444 |
| 2. Madras | 195 | 4,826 | 50,105 | 54,626 |
| 3. Kurnool | 6,092 | 3,192 | .. | 9,284 |
| 4. Nellore | 2,092 | .. | .. | 2,092 |
| 5. North Arcot | 3,826 | .. | .. | 3,826 |
| 6. Madura | 6,344 | .. | .. | 6,344 |
| 7. Ramnad | .. | 3,580 | .. | 3,580 |
| 8. Tinnevelly | 424 | .. | .. | 424 |
| 9. Salem | 1,937 | 457 | .. | 2,394 |
| 10. Anantapur | 5,790 | .. | .. | 5,790 |
| Total .. | 26,700 | 11,555 | 50,549 | 88,804 |
| Grand total .. | 1,50,300 | 1,25,939 | 2,85,586 | 5,61,825 |

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STATEMENT I—cont.

Statement showing the expenditure incurred during 1924–25.

| District. | Establish- ment charges. | Conting- encies. | Travelling allowance. | Total [cols. (2) to (4)]. |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| 1. Godavari | 14,585 | 1,804 | 4,605 | 20,994 |
| 2. Kistna | 9,086 | 548 | 2,572 | 12,206 |
| 3. Guntur | 8,973 | 974 | 3,499 | 13,446 |
| 4. Bellary | 8,293 | 640 | 2,993 | 11,926 |
| 5. Chingleput | 5,289 | 422 | 2,124 | 7,785 |
| 6. Madras | 2,651 | 69 | 132 | 2,852 |
| 7. South Arcot | 11,130 | 1,367 | 3,238 | 15,735 |
| 8. Tanjore | 27,664 | 2,387 | 8,689 | 38,740 |
| 9. Trichinopoly | 9,040 | 970 | 2,512 | 12,523 |
| 10. South Kanara | 7,953 | 418 | 3,499 | 11,870 |
| Total .. | 1,04,614 | 9,599 | 33,863 | 1,48,076 |
| Head office .. | 51,617 | 6,008 | 3,427 | 61,452 |

| District. | Free grants. | Education charges. | Loans. | Total [cols. (6) to (8)]. |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------|------------------------------|
| (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (9) |
| 1. Godavari | 6,320 | 26,983 | 62,812 | 96,115 |
| 2. Kistna | 7,870 | 7,850 | 17,977 | 33,697 |
| 3. Guntur | 17,529 | 4,602 | 70,411 | 92,542 |
| 4. Bellary | 15,072 | 3,779 | .. | 18,851 |
| 5. Madras | 24,940 | 16,372 | 3,081 | 44,393 |
| 6. Chingleput | 16,140 | 19,590 | 3,899 | 39,629 |
| 7. South Arcot | 14,656 | 18,040 | 35,039 | 67,735 |
| 8. Tanjore | 12,092 | 55,824 | 61,273 | 1,29,189 |
| 9. Trichinopoly | 12,235 | 12,406 | 5,023 | 29,664 |
| 10. South Kanara | 6,384 | 10,038 | .. | 16,422 |
| Total .. | 1,33,238 | 1,75,484 | 2,59,515 | 5,68,237 |

Other districts.

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. Nellore | 5,286 | 477 | .. | 5,763 |
| 2. Anantapur | 3,409 | 707 | .. | 4,116 |
| 3. Kurnool | 3,350 | 3,274 | .. | 6,624 |
| 4. North Arcot | 205 | 458 | 196 | 859 |
| 5. Madura | 1,022 | 886 | .. | 1,908 |
| 6. Cuddapah | .. | 377 | 144 | 521 |
| 7. Chittoor | .. | 45 | 23 | 68 |
| 8. Ramnad | .. | 5,183 | .. | 5,183 |
| 9. Tinnevelly | .. | 1,543 | .. | 1,543 |
| 10. Coimbatore | .. | 534 | .. | 534 |
| 11. The Nilgiris | .. | 282 | .. | 282 |
| 12. Salem | .. | 1,891 | .. | 1,891 |
| 13. Malabar | .. | 253 | .. | 253 |
| 14. Ganjam | .. | 252 | .. | 252 |
| 15. Vizagapatam | .. | 184 | .. | 184 |
| Total .. | 13,272 | 16,346 | 363 | 29,981 |
| Grand total .. | 1,46,510 | 1,91,830 | 2,59,878 | 5,98,218 |

[19th August 1925]

STATEMENT II.
Statement showing distribution of allotments during 1925-26.

| District. | Establishment, etc. | Travelling allowance, etc. | Contingencies. | Grants-in-aid miscellaneous mon-renting (free grant). | Education (char- ges including sheds and schools). | Scholarships and stipends. | Grants-in-aid miscellaneous renting. | Lands for aqui- stition of houses- sites. | Rs. |
|---------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|--|--|-------------------------------|--|---|-----|
| 1. Godavari | 17,500 | 4,265 | Rs. 2,106 | 5,800 | 28,872 | .. | 500 | 76,000 | |
| 2. Kista | 9,550 | 2,300 | 644 | 7,600 | 8,503 | .. | 6,100 | 20,000 | |
| 3. Guntur | 9,550 | 3,300 | 284 | 20,000 | 7,766 | .. | .. | 60,000 | |
| 4. Bellary | 9,550 | 3,000 | 648 | 20,000 | 8,932 | .. | .. | .. | |
| 5. Madras | 4,000 | 400 | 17,600 | 7,158 | .. | .. | 11,000 | 30,000 | |
| 6. Chingleput | 6,600 | 2,740 | 200 | 18,500 | 24,071 | .. | .. | 6,000 | |
| 7. South Arcot | 12,900 | 3,000 | 1,584 | 11,600 | 21,106 | .. | .. | 20,000 | |
| 8. Tanjore | 33,450 | 9,495 | 2,620 | 8,800 | 63,811 | .. | .. | 1,15,000 | |
| 9. Trichinopoly | 10,000 | 2,300 | 1,204 | 11,600 | 16,534 | .. | .. | 1,5,000 | |
| 10. South Kanara | 9,600 | 3,200 | 462 | 7,000 | 13,040 | .. | 1,000 | 2,000 | |
| Total | 1,22,700 | 34,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Head office | 57,800 | 4,300 | 5,200 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |

The establishment charges shown against the Head office include charges on account of work relating to Reclamation of Kallars, Criminal Tribe Settlements, Emigration and other items of work entrusted to the Commissioner of Labour under G.O. No. 271, Revenue, dated 2nd February 1920.

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STATEMENT II—cont.
Statement showing distribution of allotments during 1925–26—cont.

| District. | Establishment. | | Contingencies (including allowances, etc.) | | Grants-in-aid miscellaneous non-recurring (free grants). | | Fees including sheds and equipments for schools). | | Scholarships and stipends. | | Grants-in-aid miscellaneous recurring. | | Loans for equi- pment of houses- sites. | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|--------|---|----------|---|--------|---|--------|-------------------------------|-------|--|----------|---|-----|
| | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. |
| <i>Other districts.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Guddapah .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2. Kunnoor .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3. Nellore .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4. Chittoor .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5. Anantapur .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6. Salem .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 7. North Arcot .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 8. Madura .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 9. Coimbatore .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 10. Ramanad .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 11. Malabar .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Reserve with the head office .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Grand total .. | 1,80,500 | 38,300 | 16,500 | 1,42,490 | 6,502 | 31,700 | 2,06,300 | 31,700 | 29,985 | 1,000 | 60,900 | 3,35,000 | | |

*Note.—*The amounts kept in reserve with the head office will be distributed later on.

[19th August 1925]

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 121 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th August 1925, page 186 supra.]

Statement showing the ships which sailed from Madras and other ports from the 1st January 1925, the dates on which each ship sailed and the number of passengers (emigrants and ordinary passengers) that each ship conveyed every time.

Negapatam.

| Name of ship. | Date of sailing. | Number of passengers. |
|------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| S.S. Tara ... | 4th January 1925 | 979 |
| Do. ... | 1st February 1925 | 884 |
| Do. ... | 1st March 1925 | 1,067 |
| Do. ... | 29th March 1925 | 1,617 |
| Do. ... | 26th April 1925 | 1,800 |
| Do. ... | 25th June 1925 | 1,237 |
| S.S. Teesta ... | 18th January 1925 | 666 |
| Do. ... | 12th April 1925 | 1,207 |
| Do. ... | 10th May 1925 | 1,279 |
| Do. ... | 12th June 1925 | 1,242 |
| Do. ... | 5th July 1925 | 1,910 |
| S.S. Ellenga ... | 15th February 1925 | 1,055 |
| Do. ... | 24th May 1925 | 969 |
| Do. ... | 21st June 1925 | 639 |
| S.S. Dalgoma ... | 17th May 1925 | 1,035 |
| Do. ... | 2nd June 1925 | 1,065 |
| S.S. Talamba ... | 7th June 1925 | 1,395 |

Madras.

| | | |
|------------------|--------------------|-------|
| S.S. Tara ... | 28th January 1925 | 337 |
| Do. ... | 25th February 1925 | 569 |
| Do. ... | 25th March 1925 | 603 |
| Do. ... | 25th April 1925 | 711 |
| Do. ... | 24th June 1925 | 763 |
| S.S. Teesta ... | 14th January 1925 | 327 |
| Do. ... | 8th April 1925 | 580 |
| Do. ... | 6th May 1925 | 828 |
| Do. ... | 6th June 1925 | 298 |
| Do. ... | 1st July 1925 | 1,076 |
| S.S. Ellenga ... | 12th February 1925 | 498 |
| Do. ... | 11th March 1925 | 573 |
| Do. ... | 20th May 1925 | 633 |
| Do. ... | 17th June 1925 | 1,205 |
| S.S. Dalgoma ... | 16th May 1925 | 636 |
| Do. ... | 1st June 1925 | 838 |
| S.S. Talamba ... | 6th June 1925 | 644 |

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Dhanushkodi.

(1) Elgin, (2) Curzon and (3) Hardinge [These ferry steamers ply daily between Dhanushkodi and Talaimannar (a distance of 22 miles) connecting the South Indian Railway and the Ceylon Government Railway. The journey is of two hours' duration. The number of emigrants varied from 1 on a holiday to 624, the average for each day being 205 exclusive of an equal number of labourers who went over as non-emigrants. The total number of passengers who went by this route is not known.]

Tuticorin—Nil.

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to question No. 122 asked by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th August 1925, page 186 supra.]

Letter from the Chief Conservator of Forests, to the Secretary to Government, dated the 27th March 1925, Ref. No. 673/25-3.

[Reference.—Government Memorandum No. 3201/24-1, dated 30th January 1925, Legislative Council Question No. 1398—Further report.]

I submit a copy of the District Forest Officer's report on the subject which shows that it is not possible to convert the three blocks into one. The District Forest Officer suggests that the two blocks in the South Vellore division may be combined into one block. The District Forest Officer's proposals are supported by the Collector of North Arcot and the Conservators of Forests, III and IV Circles. I agree with them and shall issue instructions accordingly on receipt of orders of Government.

ENCLOSURE

Copy of report from the District Forest Officer, North Vellore, dated the 26th February 1925—Legislative Council question—Melarasampet village.

With reference to the above, I beg to report that so far as North Vellore division is concerned, the grazing block situated near Melarasampet village is the Karuthamalai grazing block which is separated from the grazing block of South Vellore division by the common boundary between Karuthamalai and Arasampet reserved forests running along the Madikam Ar (also called Kovilmalai Ar).

2. I have consulted the South Vellore District Forest Officer and learn from him that there are two grazing units adjoining Melarasampet village—one in Santavasal Range and the other in Polur Range of his division. They are separated from each other by a small stream locally known as Anaimaduvu Kanar.

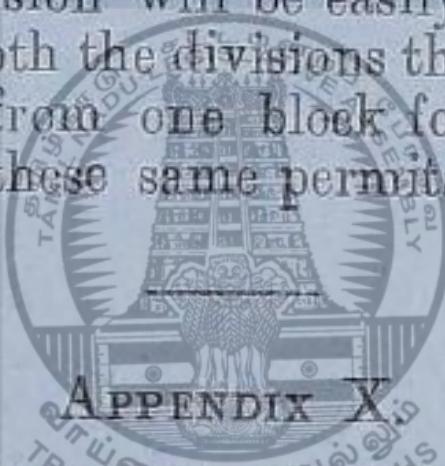
3. There will be no possibility of mistaking the one grazing block of North Vellore division for any of South Vellore division if the Madigam Ar, which is at least 33 yards wide throughout, is fixed as the common boundary between the two grazing blocks.

[19th August 1925]

4. As regards the suggestion made by the hon. Member that all the three blocks might be combined to go into one Range, I may point out that, so far as North Vellore division is concerned, this suggestion would involve the transfer of the whole of Karuthamalai block to South Vellore division—a very inconvenient distribution of forests to both officers concerned. It is not also practicable to combine the three grazing blocks into one as it would be very difficult then to arrive at a correct estimate of the grazing revenue adjustable to each district.

5. The District Forest Officer, South Vellore, thinks that if the suggestion on the other hand is to combine the respective grazing block in Santavasal and Polur Ranges only, he would have no serious objection to combining them to afford greater grazing facilities.

6. There is extensive grazing ground outside reserved forest in Melarasampet village and it is only fair that the ryots who have occasion to send their cattle to Reserved Forests too, besides, should exercise some care to restrict their cattle to the particular grazing block for which they have taken out permits. By combining the two grazing blocks of South Vellore division into one and by making the Madikam Ar the common boundary between the grazing blocks of North and South Vellore Forest divisions the grazing blocks in either division will be easily distinguishable and as water facilities exist in forests of both the divisions there will be no excuse whatever for allowing cattle to stray from one block for which they have taken out permits to another in which these same permits do not entitle them to graze.



APPENDIX X

[Vide answer to question No. 130 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th August 1925, page 191 supra.]

Statement showing the names of members with their qualifications.

| Serial number and names of the other members. | Qualifications. |
|---|---|
| (1) Mr. A. Devappa Punja .. | Retired Tahsildar and landlord, B.A., B.L. |
| (2) „ A. Rama Rao .. | Retired Deputy Superintendent of Telegraphs. |
| (3) „ M. Achuthayya .. | Retired Huzur Sarishtadar. |
| (4) „ M. Muhammad Khan .. | Retired Sub-Magistrate and Sahib Bahadur. |
| (5) „ B. Parameshwara .. | Retired Sub-Magistrate. |
| (6) „ George Lobo .. | Retired Jailor and landlord. |
| (7) „ H. Koragappa .. | Merchant and landlord. |
| (8) „ N. Shrinivasa Rao .. | Coffee merchant. |
| (9) „ M. Narayana Kini .. | Do. |
| (10) „ Joseph V. Alvares .. | Merchant. |
| (11) „ S. E. Aiman .. | Do. |
| (12) „ K. Ramaya Hegde .. | Merchant and landlord. |
| (13) „ P. Abbunhi Beari .. | Merchant. |
| (14) „ S. Amrita Rao .. | Landlord. |

19th August 1925]

APPENDIX XI.

[Vide answer to question No. 142 asked by Mr. G. Rameswara Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th August 1925, page 199 supra.]

Statement showing the particulars asked for in clauses (a) to (c) of question No. 142 regarding Irrigation works in Ceded districts.

| | In charge of Public Works Department. | | | In charge of Revenue Department. |
|---|---|--|--|----------------------------------|
| | Minor works. | Major works. | Minor works. | |
| Clause (a) 1 & (2)— Number of Major and Minor Irrigation works in each of the Ceded districts. | Bellary ... 98 Anantapur ... 113 Kurnool ... 64 Cuddapah ... 127 | 11 | 300 2,527 545 1,321 | |
| Clause (b)— <i>Expenditure in 1923-24 for repairs.</i> | | | | |
| Major and minor works in charge of Public Works Department. | | | Minor works in charge of Revenue Department. | |
| | | | | |
| Bellary division ... 1,01,777 Kurnool ,,, ... 22,856 Madanapalle ,,, ... 83,710 | RS. | Bellary division ... Anantapur ,,, Kurnool ,,, Cuddapah ,,, | RS. | RS. |
| | | | Allotment for 1924-25. | Budget grant for 1925-26. |
| | | | | |
| Clause (c)— Public Works Department works— | | | | |
| Bellary division ... Kurnool ,,, ... Madanapalle ,,, ... | RS. | RS. | | |
| 1,06,754 14,890 91,075 | 84,000 8,100 1,04,000 | | | |
| Revenue Department works— | | | | |
| Bellary district ... Anantapur ,,, ... Kurnool ,,, ... Cuddapah ,,, ... | RS. | RS. | | |
| 12,700 19,200 21,500 28,700 | 13,000 23,000 20,000 28,000 | | | |

Note.—The information asked for in clauses (b) and (c) is available in the case of works in charge of Public Works Department only by Public Works Department divisions, and not by districts and it is accordingly so given. Madanapalle division includes also a portion of the Chittoor district.

[19th August 1925]

APPENDIX XII.

[Vide item IV (1) Communications to the Council on page 219 supra].

G.O. No. 942, Development, dated 30th June 1925.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Letter from E. F. THOMAS, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Director of Industries, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department (through the Accountant-General), dated Madras, the 27th April 1925, No. 163-E.

I have the honour to forward herewith the audit report and the accounts of the Fruit-Preserving Institute, Coonoor, for the quarter ending the 31st December 1924 received from Messrs. Fraser & Ross, Madras, from which it will be seen that a loss of Rs. 5,173-1-8 was sustained during the quarter under report. My remarks on the report will be submitted separately.

ENCLOSURE

Letter from Messrs. FRASER & ROSS, Chartered Accountants, Commercial Accountants and Auditors to the Government of Madras, to the Director of Industries, dated Madras, the 23rd April 1925.

[Government Fruit-Preserving Institute, Coonoor.]

We have the honour to hand you herewith the balance sheet of the above Institute as at 31st December 1924, duly certified, together with the relative profit and loss account for the quarter ending that date.

We have to report on the accounts as under :—

It will be found that in this quarter the cost of production has gone up, mainly due to the production being very small ; sales were much below those of the previous quarter.

* * * *

Travelling and out-of-pocket expenses on account of the audit will be adjusted in the final accounts 1924-25.

The preliminary expenses and experimental charges will be adjusted to capital account in the balance sheet as at 31st March 1925 as directed by Order No. 2002, Development, dated 21st November 1924.

Subject to the above, we certify that we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required and that the balance sheet referred to above, in our opinion, exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the affairs of the Institute according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Institute.

19th August 1925]

GOVERNMENT FRUIT-PRESERVING INSTITUTE, COONOOR
Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1924.

| 16 | CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES. | RS. | A. P. | RS. | A. P. | PROPERTY AND ASSETS. | | RS. | A. P. | RS. | A. P. |
|----|---|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------------|-------|-----|-------|-----|-------|
| | | | | | | Fixed capital expenditure— | Land— | | | | |
| | Capital— | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Government of Madras— | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Balance as per balance sheet as at | 1,445,725 | 14 | 7 | | | | | | | |
| | 30th September 1924. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Add withdrawals as per contingent bills. | 10,128 | 7 | 10 | | | | | | | |
| | | <u>1,55,864</u> | 6 | 5 | | | | | | | |
| | | <u>3,887</u> | 7 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| | | <u>1,51,966</u> | 14 | 6 | | | | | | | |
| | Add Reserves for expenses— | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Direction charges. | .. | .. | 875 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| | Audit and organization .. | .. | .. | 1,771 | 10 | 8 | | | | | |
| | | <u>1,54,613</u> | 9 | 2 | | | | | | | |
| | Liabilities— | | | | | | | | | | |
| | For expenses .. | .. | .. | 2,003 | 0 | 3 | | | | | |
| | For customers' credit balances .. | .. | .. | 33 | 12 | 0 | | | | | |
| | | <u>2,036</u> | 12 | 3 | | | | | | | |
| | | <u>2,036</u> | 12 | 2 | | | | | | | |
| | Plant and machinery— | | | | | | | | | | |
| | As per balance sheet as at 30th September 1924. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Less Depreciation to date .. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | <u>2,943</u> | 6 | 7 | | | | | | | |
| | Office furniture— | | | | | | | | | | |
| | As per balance sheet as at 30th September 1924. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Less Depreciation to date .. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | <u>2,799</u> | 15 | 4 | | | | | | | |
| | Water-supply— | | | | | | | | | | |
| | As per balance sheet as at 30th September 1924. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Less Depreciation to date .. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | <u>333</u> | 15 | 4 | | | | | | | |
| | Road— | | | | | | | | | | |
| | At original cost .. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Less Depreciation to date .. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | <u>387</u> | 14 | 0 | | | | | | | |
| | | <u>29</u> | 14 | 0 | | | | | | | |
| | | <u>358</u> | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | |
| | Utensils, as per valuation .. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Laboratory, as per valuation .. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Library, as per valuation .. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Garden account .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | | | |
| | | <u>122</u> | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | |
| | | <u>621</u> | 8 | 0 | | | | | | | |
| | Carried over .. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | <u>71,228</u> | 9 | 9 | | | | | | | |

Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1924—cont.

Examined and found correct subject to our report of even date.

August 1925

FRASER & ROSS,
Chartered Accountants,
Commercial Accountants and Auditors to the Govt. of Madras.

MADRAS,
23rd April 1925

APPENDIX

19th August 1925]

Profit and Loss account for the quarter ending 31st December 1924.

| | L.B. per lb. | Annas per lb. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | By Sales— | L.B. per lb. | Annas per lb. | Rs. A. P. |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|
| To Stock on 1st October 1924. | 16,238 | 7.00 | .. | 7,104 2 0 | In October 1924 | 2,392 | .. | .. |
| ,, Cost of Production— | | | | | In November 1924 | 1,808 | .. | .. |
| ,, Fruits .. | | | 965 9 1 | | In December 1924 | 1,729 | .. | .. |
| ,, Sugar .. | | | 1,214 5 0 | | | | | |
| ,, Other raw materials. | | | 1,8 15 0 | | | | | |
| Sundry stores .. | | | 297 8 3 | | | | | |
| Containers .. | | | 830 9 3 | | | | | |
| Fuel .. | | | 169 1 6 | | | | | |
| Wages including supervision. | | | 783 9 6 | | | | | |
| Factory Pettyties .. | | | 8 4 0 | 4,267 13 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| ,, Office expenses— | | | | | | | | |
| ,, Lady manager's pay. | | | 950 0 0 | | | | | |
| Staff salaries .. | | | 1,724 13 6 | | | | | |
| Advertisement .. | | | 992 11 0 | | | | | |
| Printing and stationery. | | | 210 11 10 | | | | | |
| Postages and telegrams. | | | 87 12 0 | | | | | |
| Packing and transport. | | | 120 9 0 | | | | | |
| Samples .. | | | 28 14 0 | | | | | |
| Sundry expenses .. | | | 6 2 0 | 4,121 9 4 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| ,, Other expenses— | | | | | | | | |
| ,, Rates and taxes .. | | | 123 4 0 | | | | | |
| Direction charges .. | | | 125 0 0 | | | | | |
| Audit fee .. | | | 150 0 0 | | | | | |
| Repairs and renewals. | | | 51 8 0 | | | | | |
| Experimental charges. | | | 55 15 0 | | | | | |
| Tolls, utensils, etc., written off. | | | 140 0 0 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 1.22 | — | 645 11 3 | |
| | | | | | | | | |



[19th August 1925]

Profit and Loss account for the quarter ending 31st December 1924—*cont.*

| | LB. | Annas per lb. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | LB. | Annas per lb. |
|------------------------------------|--------|------------------|--------------|--------------|----------|------------------|
| To Depreciation on— | | | | | | |
| Buildings at 3 per cent. | | 340 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Plant and machinery at 7 per cent. | | 271 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Water-supply at 7 per cent. | | 54 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Furniture at 5 per cent. | | 34 | 0 | 0 | | |
| | .. | 1.32 | — | — | 699 | 0 0 |
| Total .. | 24,675 | 25.45 | — | — | 16,838 | 4 2 |
| | | | | | Total .. | 24,675 |
| | | | | | | 25.45 |
| | | | | | | 16,838 4 2 |

N.B.—Interest on capital has not been charged.
Interest on the capital of Rs. 1,45,725-14-7 at 5 per cent for the quarter is Rs. 1,822.

Note.—Cost per lb. as per Profit and Loss account
Cost per lb. of Opening Stock
Cost of Production per lb. ..

RS. A.

..

1 9.45

..

0 7.00

..

1 2.45



19th August 1925]

II

*Endorsement of the Accountant-General, No. Nil. 4-79, dated
Fort St. George, the 14th May 1925.*

Forwarded.

* * * *

M. SUBRAHMANYAM,
Deputy Accountant-General.

To the Secretary to Government, Development Department

III

Letter from E. F. THOMAS, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Director of Industries, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department (through the Accountant-General), dated Camp, Ootacamund, the 11th May 1925, No. 163-E.

The sales were very restricted during the period covered by the audit report since in addition to the alleged complaints about the quality of jams, the products had to meet the severe competition of Australian and other cheap imported jams which are flooding the markets.

As there is a considerable stock of jam on hand, only a very small quantity of jam is at present being manufactured at the Institute and consequently the production cost is expected to mount even higher during the current quarter.

IV

*Endorsement of the Accountant-General, No. Nil. 4-111,
dated Fort St. George, the 21st May 1925.*

Forwarded in continuation of this office Endorsement No. Nil. 4-79, dated 14th May 1925.

2. It is for the consideration of Government whether in view of the fact that only a small quantity of jam is at present manufactured at the Institute as stated by the Director of Industries in paragraph 3 of his letter to Government, the establishment, the retention of which has been sanctioned in G.O. No. 650, Development, dated 1st May 1925, should not be reduced to the indispensable nucleus.

J. C. NIXON,
Accountant-General.

To the Secretary to Government, Development Department.

[19th August 1925]

Order—No. 942, Development, dated 30th June 1925.

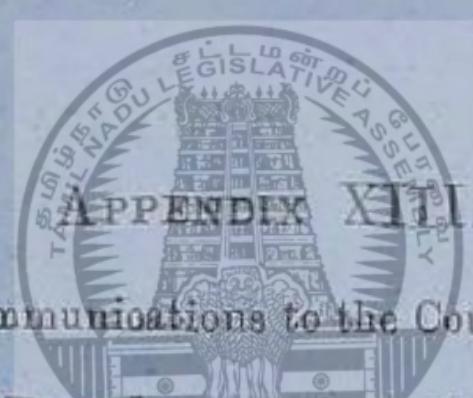
Recorded.

With reference to paragraph 2 of the Accountant-General's Endorsement No. Nil. 4-111, dated 21st May 1925, the Director is requested to report what reduction is possible in the establishment sanctioned for the Institute in G.O. No. 650, dated 1st May 1925.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Development)

G. T. H. BRACKEN,
Secretary to Government.

To the Secretary, Legislative Council (for placing the order on the Council table).



[Vide item IV (1) Communications to the Council on page 219 supra.]

G.O. No. 946, Development, dated 3rd July 1925.

READ—the following papers:

I

Letter from Dr. B. SUNDARA RAJ, M.A., PH.D., Director of Fisheries, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department (through the Accountant-General), dated Madras, the 4th May 1925, Ref. No. 99-P/25-3.

[Cannery—Accounts—Audit report for the quarter ending 31st December 1924.]

I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of letter, dated 24th March 1925, received from Messrs. Fraser & Ross, Commercial Accountants and Auditors to the Government, and the enclosures received therewith regarding the audit of the accounts of the Government Fisheries Cannery for the quarter ending 31st December 1924. Reduced production during the period led to the loss of Rs. 699-11-11. The sales did not show any improvement over the previous quarter.

2. As regards the suggestion contained in the last sentence of paragraph 2 of Messrs. Fraser & Ross's letter referred to above, I have dealt with it in my letter No. 1046-P/24-36, dated 30th April 1925. In the circumstances explained in my letter quoted, further reduction in the Cannery establishment does not seem possible.

19th August 1925]

ENCLOSURE

Letter from Messrs. FRASER & Ross, to the Director of Fisheries,
dated Madras, the 24th March 1925.

[Government Fisheries Cannery, Chaliyam—Accounts for the quarter
ending 31st December 1924.]

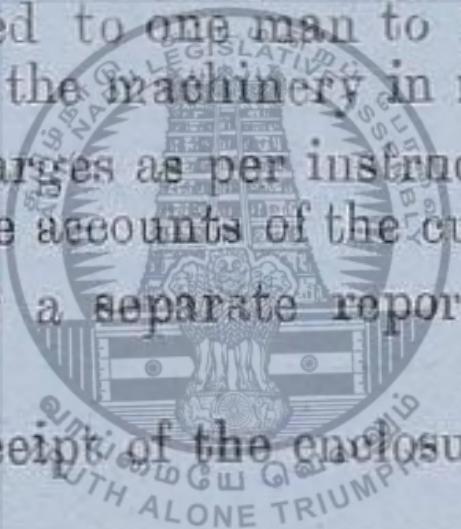
We have the honour to enclose herewith the balance sheet of the above as at 31st December 1924, in duplicate, together with the relative production, trading and profit and loss accounts for the quarter ending that date, one copy of which please forward to the Secretary to Government, Development Department.

2. Book figures have been accepted for stocks of raw materials and finished goods. The remarks in paragraph 1 (d) of our report, dated the 4th July 1924, on the accounts to 31st March 1924 still hold good, and there is still a tendency for the stocks to increase. We understand from the Superintendent that a recommendation has been made to Government to stop manufacture temporarily as from 1st April 1925 till the stocks have been disposed of. In case the Government decide to cease manufacture temporarily (and we consider that this would be a wise policy), we suggest that the whole establishment should be reduced to one man to attend to sales and accounts and another to clean and keep the machinery in running order.

3. Direction and audit charges as per instructions from the Accountant-General will be adjusted in the accounts of the current quarter.

4. We are not submitting a separate report to Government on these accounts.

5. Kindly acknowledge receipt of the enclosures.



APPENDIX

[19th August 1925]

GOVERNMENT FISHERIES CANNERI, HANNAH I. 18

Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1924.

| PROPERTY AND ASSETS. | | | | | |
|---|--------|----------|-----|-------|-----|
| RS. | A. | P. | RS. | A. | P. |
| Government of Madras— | | | | | |
| Balance as per last Balance sheet. | .. | 1,00,047 | 13 | 3 | |
| Add Interest charged up to 31st March 1924 reversed. | 3,861 | 12 | 0 | .. | |
| Direction charges up to 31st March 1924 added to capital. | 8,040 | 5 | 4 | .. | |
| Audit fee charged up to 31st March 1924 added to capital. | 250 | 0 | 0 | 7,152 | 1 4 |
| | | | | | |
| Fixed capital expenditure— | | | | | |
| Buildings— | | | | | |
| As per last Balance sheet .. | 18,597 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Less Depreciation to date. | 1,902 | 8 | 0 | | |
| | | | | | |
| Plant and machinery— | | | | | |
| As per last Balance sheet .. | 23,350 | 9 | 0 | | |
| Less Depreciation to date. | 3,289 | 3 | 0 | | |
| | | | | | |
| Furniture— | | | | | |
| As per last Balance sheet. 1,445 | 9 | 8 | | | |
| Add Additions during the quarter. | 10 | 9 | 0 | | |
| | | | | | |
| Less Depreciation to date. | .. | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Tools | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Raw materials | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Stock-in-trade | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Book debts— | | | | | |
| Considered good .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Considered doubtful .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | | | |
| 1,301 | 10 | 6 | | | |
| 1,301 | 10 | 6 | | | |
| 38,057 | 8 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 1,11,730 | 7 | 1 | | | |
| 1,11,730 | 7 | 1 | | | |

19th August 1925]

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|----------|---|
| Reserve for bad and doubtful debts. | .. | .. | 279 15 0 | Cash and other balances— |
| Loans and advances— | | | | With Treasury, Calicut, No. II account. .. 798 8 8 |
| Advances repayable— | 1,000 0 0 | | | With Treasury, Calicut, No. I account. .. 34 13 6 |
| Civil advances. | .. | | | Cash on hand .. 517 1 8 |
| Add Reserve for interest dues. | 2 8 0 | | | Service stamps .. 175 0 6 |
| | ————— | 1,002 8 0 | | ————— 1,525 8 4 |
| Liabilities— | | | | |
| For purchases .. | .. | 580 1 0 | | Profit and Loss account— |
| For Europe stores .. | .. | 4,617 6 0 | | Loss for the quarter ending 30th June 1924. .. 1,407 15 11 |
| For expenses .. | .. | 1 10 0 | | Loss for the quarter ending 30th September 1924. .. 1,486 4 4 |
| For customers' credit balances. | .. | 14 7 0 | | Loss for the quarter ending 31st December 1924. .. 699 11 11 |
| | ————— | 5,113 8 0 | | ————— 3,594 0 2 |
| | 1,18,126 6 1 | ————— | | ————— 1,18,126 6 1 |



Examined and found correct.

Fraser & Ross,
Chartered Accountants,
Commercial Accountants and Auditors to the Govt. of Madras,

MADRAS,
24th March 1925.

APPENDIX

[19th August 1925]

(ii) *Production Account for the quarter ending 31st December 1924.*

(III) *Trading Account for the quarter ending 31st December 1924*

19th August 1925]

| | | | |
|---|----|-------------|--|
| | | | |
| " Selling expenses— | | | |
| " Railway freight .. | .. | 68 15 0 | |
| " Petty coolie .. | .. | 13 14 9 | |
| " Postage and telegrams .. | .. | 652 13 6 | |
| " Advertisement charges .. | .. | 293 12 0 | |
| " Salaries .. | .. | 347 8 0 | |
| " Commission and discount .. | .. | 310 4 7 | |
| " Travelling expenses .. | .. | 8 10 0 | |
| | | 1,685 18 10 | |
| " Balance transferred to Profit and Loss account. | .. | 1,349 13 1 | |
| | | 63,799 6 4 | |
| | | | |

(iv)

Profit and Loss Account for the quarter ending 31st December 1924.

| To | RS. | A. P. | RS. | A. P. |
|--|-----|----------|--|-------|
| To Establishment .. | .. | 248 8 0 | By Balance transferred from Trading .. | .. |
| " Printing and stationery .. | .. | 36 4 1 | " account .. | .. |
| " Miscellaneous expenses .. | .. | 801 8 0 | Miscellaneous receipts .. | .. |
| " Share of direction expenses .. | .. | 105 0 0 | " Net loss carried to balance sheet .. | .. |
| " Audit fee .. | .. | 200 0 0 | | |
| " Contribution for leave and pension allowances .. | .. | 233 4 0 | | |
| " Reserve for interest on the loan .. | .. | 2 8 0 | 1,627 0 1 | |
| | | | | |
| " Depreciation on— | | | | |
| Buildings .. | .. | 139 8 0 | | |
| Plant and machinery .. | .. | 291 14 0 | | |
| Furniture .. | .. | 18 0 0 | 449 6 0 | |
| | | | | |
| | | | 2,076 6 1 | |
| | | | | |

N.B.—Interest for the quarter on the capital of Rs. 1,10,199-14-7 at 5 per cent per annum is Rs. 1,378.

[19th August 1925]

II

*Endorsement of the Accountant-General, No. H.A. Comml. 8/670,
dated the 21st May 1925.*

Forwarded.

2.

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3. The attention of Government is invited to the observations made by the auditors in paragraph 1 (d) of their report on the accounts of the cannery for nine months ending 31st March 1924 printed on pages 2 and 3 of G.O. No. 2044, Development, dated 28th November 1924. Although no improvement in sales has been effected since, raw materials, etc., to the extent of Rs. 6,296-12-4 were purchased during the quarter under report. The necessity for large purchases of raw materials and for increasingly large stocks of the manufactured goods deserves observation especially when they are not accompanied by increased sales. Information as to the quantity of each class of canned goods manufactured and sold during each of the quarters since 1st April 1924 may perhaps be called for.

4. It is also suggested that Messrs. Fraser & Ross be requested to give particulars in their audit reports, if possible, as to the quantity and the cost of production of each of the different classes of canned fish with their sale price so that it may be easily ascertained which sort results in the greater loss.

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J. C. NIXON,
Accountant-General.

To the Secretary to Government, Development Department.

Order—No. 946, Development, dated 3rd July 1925.

Recorded.

2. Orders have already issued in G.O. No. 446, Development, dated 27th March 1925, directing the suspension of operations at the cannery during the off-season, April to September 1925, and the reduction of a portion of the staff. The question of further reduction in the strength of the staff is under the consideration of Government.

3. The Director is requested to submit a report on the points raised in paragraph 3 of the Accountant-General's endorsement.

19th August 1925]

4. Messrs. Fraser & Ross are requested to give particulars in their audit reports, if possible, as to the quantity and the cost of production of each of the different classes of canned fish with their sale prices.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Development)

G. T. H. BRACKEN,
Secretary to Government.

To the Secretary, Legislative Council Office.

APPENDIX XIV.

[Vide item IV (i) Communications to the Council on page 219 supra.]

G.O. No. 955, Development, dated 3rd July 1925.

READ—the following :—



THE KERALA SOAP INSTITUTE, CALICUT.

Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1924.

| CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES. | | PROPERTY AND ASSETS. | |
|---|-----------|----------------------|-------------|
| RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. |
| Government of Madras— Balance as per last Balance Sheet. | .. | 2,29,538 | 8 8 |
| Add—Director's salary, etc., up to 31st March 1924 | 15,353 | 0 0 | |
| Fire Insurance up to 31st March 1924. | 3,977 | 4 9 | |
| Audit fee up to 31st March 1924. | 2,950 | 0 0 | |
| Balances not adjusted by the Accountant- General and shown under Liabilities in the last Balance Sheet | 155 | 2 4 | |
| | | 22,435 | 7 1 |
| | | 2,61,973 | 15 9 |
| Less—Sale-proceeds Hornsby Oil Engine. Adjustment made by Accountant-General in 1923-24 but acer- tained by the Institute during the quarter. | 1,000 | 0 0 | |
| | 7 | 7 0 | |
| | | 1,007 | 7 0 |
| | | 2,50,966 | 8 9 |
| Add—Working Capital .. | .. | 50,000 | 0 0 |
| Add—Accumulated Profits— | | | 3,00,966 |
| As per last Balance Sheet. | .. | | 8 9 |
| Interest up to 31st March 1924 rev- ered | | | 37,948 15 7 |
| | | | 29,640 14 0 |
| | | | 67,589 13 7 |
| Fixed Capital Expenditure— Government Land for the Institute— | | | |
| As per last Balance Sheet. | | | |
| Buildings— | | | |
| As per last Balance Sheet. Less—Depreciation to date. | 94,570 | 14 6 | |
| | 2,110 | 14 6 | |
| | | 92,460 | 0 0 |
| Plant and Machinery— | | | |
| As per last Balance Sheet. Add—Additions during the quarter. | 64,285 | 9 1 | |
| | 522 | 4 0 | |
| | | 64,767 | 13 1 |
| Less—Depreciation to date. | 28,272 | 13 1 | |
| | | 36,485 | 0 0 |
| Furniture and Fittings— | | | |
| As per last Balance Sheet. Less—Depreciation to date. | 4,765 | 10 11 | |
| | 2,286 | 10 11 | |
| | | 2,479 | 0 0 |
| Roads, less Depreciation Erection Charges .. | 1,57,080 | 0 0 | |
| Laboratory Apparatus— | 2,465 | 0 0 | |
| At cost less depreciation .. | 9,241 | 11 9 | |
| Library— | 8,612 | 0 0 | |
| Loose tools— | 1,117 | 0 0 | |
| At valuation .. | 418 | 0 0 | |
| Stores and raw materials— | | | |
| Soda ash at Rs. 5 per cwt. .. | 9,449 | 1 9 | |
| Perfumes, Essential Oils and Colours .. | 4,842 | 11 4 | |

19th August 1925]

| | | |
|---|--|----------------------|
| <i>Add—Provision for Expenses—</i> | <i>Other raw materials Packing materials, etc.</i> | <i>32,759 14 4</i> |
| Moiety of Director's salary, etc. | 1,653 8 0 | |
| Audit fee | 1,078 5 9 | |
| | | <i>2,731 13 9</i> |
| | | <i>3,71,288 4 1</i> |
| | | <i>1,143 11 3</i> |
| Reserve for bad and doubtful debts | | |
| Liabilities— | | |
| For Goods supplied | 9,438 0 0 | |
| For Expenses | 4,254 10 2 | |
| For Customers' Credit Balances .. | 712 3 1 | |
| | | <i>14,404 13 3</i> |
| Security deposits invested as per contra— | | |
| Store-keeper | 1,000 0 0 | |
| Late traveller—Kasipathy | 2,000 0 0 | |
| Firewood contractor | 200 0 0 | |
| | | <i>3,200 0 0</i> |
| Profit and loss account— | | |
| Balance as per last balance sheet being profit for the last two quarters .. | 6,897 6 11 | |
| <i>Add—Interest for the last two quarters reversed ..</i> | <i>7,235 9 2</i> | |
| Fire insurance charged for the last two quarters reversed .. | 439 3 0 | |
| Profit for the quarter as per profit and loss account | 5,064 6 3 | |
| | | <i>19,636 9 4</i> |
| Glycerine lyes | | |
| Book debts— | | |
| Considered good | | <i>58,887 2 2</i> |
| Considered doubtful | | <i>550 9 2</i> |
| Considered bad | | <i>525 9 1</i> |
| | | <i>59,963 4</i> |
| | | <i>3,42,085 3</i> |
| Carried over .. | | |
| | | <i>4,09,673 5 11</i> |

[19th August 1925]

Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1924—cont.

| CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES —cont. | | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. |
|--------------------------------|---------------|--|-------------|-----------|---------------|
| Brought forward .. | 4,09,673 5 11 | | | | |
| | | Deposits and advances— | | | |
| | | Fixed deposit receipts of the Imperial | | | |
| | | Bank of India held as security .. | | | 3,247 2 3 |
| | | Cash and other balances— | | | |
| | | No. 1 Personal ledger account .. | 7,790 8 9 | | |
| | | No. 2 Personal ledger account .. | 54,369 4 10 | | |
| | | Cash and cheques on hand .. | 2,181 2 7 | | |
| | | | | | 64,341 0 2 |
| Total .. | 4,09,673 5 11 | | | | 4,09,673 5 11 |

Examined and found correct.



FRASER & ROSS,
Chartered Accountants,
Commercial Accountants
and Auditors to the Government of Madras.

MADRAS,
24th March 1925.

19th August 1925]

Manufacturing Account for the quarter ending 31st December 1924.

| | Vegitol soap. | Washwell soap. | Toilet soap. | Yellow bar soap. | Fish oil rosin soap. | Fish oil soft soap. | Experimental bar soap. | Total. |
|---|---------------------|------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| To Stook in process of manufac- | Rs. A. P. 15 0 0 | Rs. A. P. 5,959 1 5 | | | | | | Rs. A. P. 14,508 15 8 |
| ,, Raw materials, firewood, etc., used. | 6,936 11 4 | 33,149 1 4 | | | | | | .. |
| ,, Wages | | 94 8 8 | 807 5 2 | 100 10 3 | 29 15 0 | 53 10 9 | 27 2 0 | 47,333 5 1 |
| ,, Factory overheads .. | | 942 3 0 | 3,960 5 6 | 128 9 5 | 141 2 2 | 779 9 3 | 210 3 5 | 1,114 6 7 |
| | <u>7,988 7 0</u> | <u>43,875 13 5</u> | <u>2,056 8 10</u> | <u>7,489 2 9</u> | <u>1,161 0 0</u> | <u>3,605 0 3</u> | <u>2,626 1 6</u> | <u>69,118 12 1</u> |
| By Scraps, etc., used for other soaps. | 1,258 15 0 | .. | 117 3 4 | 1,161 0 0 | .. | .. | .. | 2,537 4 |
| ,, Finished soaps sent to stores .. | 6,443 4 6 | 17,414 10 2 | 1,269 0 6 | 919 2 9 | 833 10 4 | 3,036 5 3 | 1,491 6 1 | 31,407 7 7 |
| ,, Stook in process of manufac- | 286 3 6 | 26,461 3 | 1,269 5 0 | 5,409 0 9 | 45 0 0 | 568 11 0 | 1,134 11 5 | 35,174 2 2 |
| | <u>7,988 7 0</u> | <u>43,875 13 5</u> | <u>2,655 8 10</u> | <u>7,489 2 9</u> | <u>878 10 4</u> | <u>3,605 0 3</u> | <u>2,626 1 6</u> | <u>69,118 12 1</u> |

[19th August 1925]

Trading account for the quarter ending 31st December 1924.

| | Vegitol soap. | Washwell soap. | Toilet soap. | Yellow bar soap. | Cheap bar soap. | Fish oil resin soap. | Fish oil soft soap. | Experimental bar soap. | Total. |
|--|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| To Stock on hand .. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. |
| " Cost of soaps received from factory. | 962 7 3 | 5,113 10 6 | 1,063 8 8 | 918 6 0 | 140 6 3 | 246 2 5 | 413 2 3 | 8,950 10 1 | |
| " Packing charges, etc. (cart hire and railway freight). | 6,443 4 6 | 17,414 10 2 | 1,269 0 6 | 919 2 9 | 883 10 4 | 3,036 5 3 | 1,491 6 1 | 31,407 7 7 | |
| " Perfumes and essential oils. | 244 9 1 | 1,240 10 8 | 572 5 10 | 27 8 7 | 183 13 3 | 2 8 1 | 1,361 7 9 | 109 14 10 | 3,742 14 1 |
| " Gross profit carried to Profit and Loss account. | 1,565 13 0 | 7,130 4 2 | 1,237 5 10 | 419 9 2 | 219 7 7 | 1,641 9 11 | .. | .. | 913 13 4 |
| | <hr/> 9,156 1 10 | <hr/> 30,899 3 6 | <hr/> 5,056 2 2 | <hr/> 1,059 14 9 | <hr/> 1,521 12 5 | <hr/> 1,196 0 8 | <hr/> 6,285 9 4 | <hr/> 2,231 14 6 | <hr/> 57,406 10 9 |
| By Sales less returns .. | 6,471 6 8 | 25,261 6 0 | 3,644 10 0 | 68 8 1 | 1,444 13 5 | 553 0 5 | 5,827 9 6 | 1,201 0 0 | 44,472 6 1 |
| " Free samples issued .. | 455 6 10 | 32 5 6 | 143 8 1 | 22 14 11 | 1 12 5 | 9 14 6 | 5 11 0 | 0 10 10 | 222 4 0 |
| " Issues for reboiling .. | 480 9 8 | 239 0 2 | 157 12 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 877 5 10 |
| " Stock .. | 2,198 10 8 | 5,366 7 10 | 1,110 4 1 | 968 7 9 | 75 2 7 | 633 1 6 | 452 4 10 | 1,030 3 8 | 11,834 10 10 |
| | <hr/> 9,156 1 13 | <hr/> 30,899 3 6 | <hr/> 5,056 2 2 | <hr/> 1,059 14 9 | <hr/> 1,521 12 5 | <hr/> 1,196 0 3 | <hr/> 6,285 9 4 | <hr/> 2,231 14 6 | <hr/> 57,406 10 9 |

Profit and Loss Account for the quarter ending 31st December 1924.



N.B.—Interest for the quarter on the capital of Rs. 3,00,966 at 5 per cent per annum is Rs. 3,762.

[19th August 1925]

Order—No. 955, Development, dated 3rd July 1925.

Recorded.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Development)

G. T. H. BRACKEN,
Secretary to Government.

To the Secretary, Legislative Council Office, for placing the order on the Council Table.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

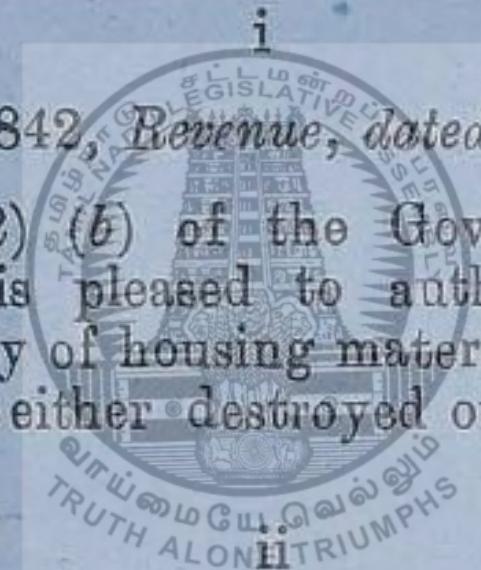
APPENDIX XV.

[Vide item IV (2) Communications to the Council on page 220 supra.]

i

G.O. Mis. No. 842, Revenue, dated 8th June 1925.

Under section 72-D (2) (b) of the Government of India Act, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to authorize an expenditure up to Rs. 5,000 for the free supply of housing materials outside municipalities to the poor whose houses were either destroyed or damaged during the cyclone in the Kistna district.



G.O. Mis. No. 843, Revenue, dated 8th June 1925.

Under section 72-D (2) (b) of the Government of India Act, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to authorize an expenditure up to Rs. 5,000 in Guntur district for the free supply of housing materials to the poor whose houses were either destroyed or damaged during the recent cyclone. The Government presume that expenditure from this sum is contemplated only when no supply of materials can be made from Government porambokes.

iii

G.O. Mis. No. 915, Revenue, dated 18th June 1925.

Under section 72-D (2) (b) of the Government of India Act, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to authorize an expenditure up to Rs. 20,000 on the repair of minor irrigation works damaged by the recent cyclone in the Guntur district.

iv

G.O. Mis. No. 963, Revenue, dated 24th June 1925.

Under section 72-D (2) (b) of the Government of India Act, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to authorize an expenditure up to Rs. 30,000 in connexion with the repair of minor irrigation works damaged by the recent cyclone in the Kistna district.

19th August 1925]

V

G.O. Mis. No. 983, Revenue, dated 25th June 1925.

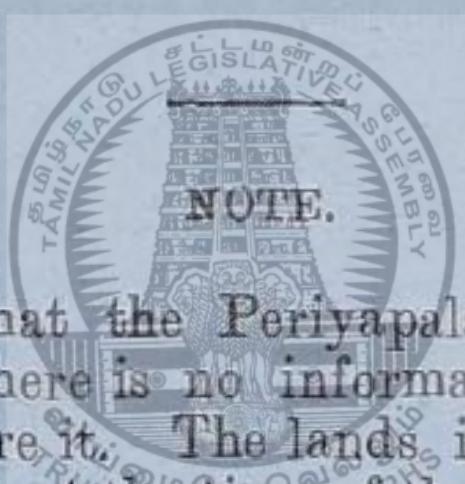
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4. Under section 72-D (2) (b) of the Government of India Act, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to sanction a grant of Rs. 2,000 to the Municipal Council, Bezwada, for the free supply of housing materials to the poor whose houses were either destroyed or damaged during the recent cyclone.

APPENDIX XVI.

[*Vide item IV (3) Communications to the Council on page 220 supra.*]

Legislative Council Question No. 51 regarding the restoration of the Periyapalaiyam anicut across the Noyyil and the surplus channel leading therefrom.



NOTE.

Local enquiries show that the Periyapalaiyam anicut fell into ruins over sixty years ago, and there is no information whether any steps were taken subsequently to restore it. The lands in question were shown under the classification "dry" even at the time of the original settlement, though it seems probable that they were once under irrigation.

2. The mahazar submitted by the residents of Agrahara Periyapalaiyam has been investigated by the local Revenue and Public Works Department officers and the question of restoring the anicut is under consideration.

The offer made by the signatories to the mahazar to dig the ruined channel at their expense will be considered when the restoration of the anicut is sanctioned for execution.

F. B. EVANS,
Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

29th May 1925.

APPENDIX XVII.

[*Vide item IV (4) Communications to the Council on page 220 supra.*]

New Coleroon bridge at Srirangam, Trichinopoly.

TENDER NOTICE.

The Government of Madras have ordered to build by lump sum contract, a new road bridge over the Coleroon at Srirangam, Trichinopoly. The work to be done consists of 24 steel spans of 100 feet clear built on 8 feet wide brick piers; the piers are founded on brickwork wells sunk 23 feet below

[19th August 1925]

average river bed level. The type of bridge is low through truss riveted. The width of bridge is 24 feet between handrails and is comprised of roadway 18 feet wide between wheel-guards and a 3 feet side-walk on each side. The bridge deck will be of reinforced concrete.

2. Persons desiring to tender should apply to the undersigned for copies of detailed plans and specifications, and conditions of contract for which Rs. 35 should be deposited which will not be returned. Those who have already made the above deposit in response to previous tender call dated December 1924 will be supplied copies of plans and specification free of cost on receipt of their application.

3. Tenders must reach the Superintending Engineer, Trichinopoly Circle, Trichinopoly, by midday on 21st September 1925. Tenders must be submitted in sealed covers, with the name of the tenderer and must be superscribed 'Tenders for the Coleroon bridge work'.

4. The tender under this contract will be for the completion of the whole work (masonry steel work and other allied sub-works) for a stated lump sum amount which will be inclusive of all the plant and machinery required for the proper construction of the work. The tenderer shall prepare and submit his own schedule of quantities and prices to show how he arrives at the lump sum fixed by him.

5. Each tender should be accompanied by an earnest money of Rs. 10,000 in currency notes which will be returned to the tenderers whose bids have not been accepted.

6. As soon as the acceptance of the tender is notified the successful tenderer will be required to deposit with the Superintending Engineer a further sum of Government Promissory notes of the present value of Rupees 15,000 which with the earnest money received, will be held as security for the due fulfilment of the contract conditions. The deposit will be returned on completion of the contract. The successful tenderer will also be required to sign an agreement in the proper departmental form for the due fulfilment of the contract.

7. Failure to comply with the conditions above will entail forfeiture of the security money. The contract must not be sublet.

8. The Government reserves the right to award the contract in any manner which it conceives to be the best in its interests and not necessarily to the lowest bidder.

TRICHINOPOLY,
11th July 1925.

C. PEDDIE,
Offg. Superintending Engineer, Trichinopoly Circle.